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Differences and Similarities in the Oz and Harry Potter Series

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Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem diplomovou práci na téma
“Differences and Similarities in the Oz and Harry Potter Series” vypracovala
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I. Children's fantasy literature in general

Fantasy is a popular genre of speculative fiction with thematic sources in myth and medieval literature. The genre of speculative fiction can be divided into three main fields, those are: science fiction, horror and fantasy or according to an alternative theory into epic fantasy, heroic fantasy, and science fantasy. The boarder between these three is very thin and fantasy is usually defined as an opposite to science fiction with relevance to its motives and solutions. Fantasy is sensual and fairy-tale like and therefore using magic and supernatural forms is common. Fantasy is not only a literary genre, it incorporates role-playing games, pen and paper games, board games, video games, films, music, and television series. Hand in hand with all the genres goes the idea of the subculture of fantasy fans connected with various fantasy works. The members of such subcultures meet together, form communities, and research the imaginary world, as though it were real.

Roots of today's fantasy can be traced back to epics and myths, where the same motives are noticeable. The question is whether these ancient genres are the real beginnings of fantasy or just its sources. The Encyclopedia of Literary Genres by Dagmar Mocná and Josef Peterka sees this literature more as the sources than roots. Other sources mentioned in the encyclopedia are: adventure literature, legends and gothic novel. The true origins of fantasy should be more likely seen in the 19th century fairy tales and in the utopian works of the second half of 19th century. But still the *Epic of Gilgamesh* and the earliest written documents known to humankind carry elements that can eventually be found in fantasy and its various subgenres. From *The Odyssey* to *Beowulf*, from Arthurian Legend and medieval romance to the epic *Divine Comedy*, in every known culture the world over, fantastical adventures featuring brave heroes and heroines, deadly monsters, and secret worlds can be found. In this way, fantasy has been a part of human history.

One of the most prominent motives in fantasy is the motive of a journey that encompasses not only physical movement, the exploration and visiting of new kinds of worlds, the experiencing of adventures and finishing tasks, but also the journey of self-recognition. Other motives that are very often used in fantasy are wars and rebellions against foreign empires, restoration of a just order which is usually associated with establishing a new regime with a new leader. The political systems are mostly monarchic or aristocratic due to the idea that the world where the characters life should make sense, the hierarchy is therefore set with the aristocrats being the prototypes of the good.

Characters are archetypal as well as are the roles that they bear. There is a dominant hero who is connected with his companion, master, enemy and a fantastic creature. The characters undergo a moral drama and in their adventures they demonstrate moral and physical strength, intelligence and the ability to make good decisions. They are forced to make choices about whom to believe and what action to take and they must show self-discipline and responsibility. The heroes are considered the chosen ones and sometimes do not even know why and they must acquire the powers that they are said to have on their journey and prove to the outer world and to themselves that they really are the ones.

The fictional land is populated by magical creatures and peoples, it is not modern and the fantasy world is totally different from the one we live in. The author has three basic possibilities for the author to create the setting. He/she can create an imaginary world; a world parallel with ours, or an entrance into the pre-history of our world. In the second case, when a parallel world with ours is created, the hero is usually from our world and accidentally discovers the other world. The author creates "doors" from our world to the imaginary worlds, such as walls that are tapped and then the fantasy world can be entered or imaginary enchanted objects that take the characters into the fairy lands, or various spells can be used for transportation there.

The setting is one of the most important features of fantasy thus the whole world is created with all the details and in some cases we can even find detailed maps.

The language of fantasy is extraordinary as all the other fields are. This is caused by the creation of a parallel world which needs all the proper distinguishing features so that it is not easy to confuse it with the ordinary world. Authors create new world, new languages, prophecies, spells, poetry etc.

II. The Oz and Harry Potter series

II.I. Why the series were written?

The authors of very successful series are usually forced to explain their motives to their readers. Baum communicated with his readers in the preface of each of his books and Rowling communicates with her audience through the media and on her web site. It is very interesting to see how much both of the authors reveal about the upcoming books and how many similarities there are even though the world in which they live is totally different. Almost a century lies between the first publication of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* and the first book of Harry Potter series - *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* and yet there are many synonymous aspects of how the success of the first book influenced the authors future writing. Both authors are very skilled at communicating with their audience. Baum as well as Rowling is now was a recipient of many letters asking him about the new adventures. One century is a long time and the technological progress that the world experiences has been in many aspects changing the means of communication with the readers. Baum used to answer most of the letters that he received from his admirers and the main media for him to talk to the readers were his own books. Practically every Oz book includes an introduction or a preface that gives the reader hints about the book they are going to read as well as hints about the reasons why the book was written and thanks to the readers for the ideas they had given him. J. K. Rowling uses different types of media, such as television and the Internet. In various interviews she answers many questions from which her motivation can be seen. Rowling, unlike Baum, tries hard never to uncover any clues that would give away information about the new book, not even in a preface.

The idea to write the first Oz book, *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, occurred to the Baum's wife after hearing him tell the story to their sons and their friends. She listened to him and later that night she suggested that he should write the story down. Baum had already published one children's book and in his life he had always thought that there was a great need for a new kind of children's fairy tale, because the old ones that he had read when he was a child were far too frightening. In the preface of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* he says: "Folklore, legends, myths and fairy tales have followed childhood through the ages, for every healthy youngster has a wholesome and instinctive love for stories fantastic, marvelous and manifestly unreal. The winged fairies of Grimm and Andersen have brought more happiness to childish hearts than all other human creations. Yet the old time fairy

tale, having served for generations, may now be classed as "historical" in the children's library; for the time has come for a series of newer "wonder tales" in which the stereotyped genie, dwarf and fairy are eliminated, together with all the horrible and blood-curdling incidents devised by their authors to point a fearsome moral to each tale. Modern education includes morality; therefore the modern child seeks only entertainment in its wonder tales and gladly dispenses with all disagreeable incident. Having this thought in mind, the story of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was written solely to please children of today. It aspires to being a modernized fairy tale, in which the wonderment and joy are retained and the heartaches and nightmares are left out."¹

It is obvious that Baum had always wanted to write children's stories however he most probably did not want to create series with fourteen sequels. The second book about the new world that he called Oz, *The Marvelous Land of Oz*, was written because the children who read the first Oz book wrote many letters to Baum and he fulfilled their wish. The *Marvelous Land of Oz* "being an account of the further adventures of the Scarecrow and Tin Woodman and also the strange experiences of the highly magnified Woggle-Bug, Jack Pumpkin-head, the Animated Saw-Horse and the Gump"², did not involve Dorothy and the children were a little disappointed after reading the story and pleaded Baum to write another story about Dorothy. In the Author's Note of *Ozma of Oz* Baum says: "My friends the children are responsible for this new "Oz Book," as they were for the last one, which was called *The Land of Oz*. Their sweet little letters plead to know "more about Dorothy"; and they ask: "What became of the Cowardly Lion?" and "What did Ozma do afterward?"—meaning, of course, after she became the Ruler of Oz. And some of them suggest plots to me, saying: "Please have Dorothy go to the Land of Oz again"; or, "Why don't you make Ozma and Dorothy meet, and have a good time together?" Indeed, could I do all that my little friends ask, I would be obliged to write dozens of books to satisfy their demands. And I wish I could, for I enjoy writing these stories just as much as the children say they enjoy reading them."³ In the preface of his fourth book Baum acknowledged the necessity of having Dorothy in his books, - "After the wonderful success of "*Ozma of Oz*" it is evident that Dorothy has become a firm fixture in these Oz stories. The little ones all love Dorothy, and as one of my small friends aptly states: "It isn't a real Oz story without

¹ Introduction to *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*

² *The Marvelous Land of Oz*

³ *Ozma of Oz* – Author's Note

her." So here she is again, as sweet and gentle and innocent as ever, I hope, and the heroine of another strange adventure."⁴ At the same times Baum realizes that he has already started writing a series and that is not that easy to stop writing at this stage because he does not want to let the children down. „It's no use; no use at all. The children won't let me stop telling tales of the Land of Oz. I know lots of other stories, and I hope to tell them, some time or another; but just now my loving tyrants won't allow me. They cry: "Oz—Oz! more about Oz, Mr. Baum!" and what can I do but obey their commands?"⁵ The influence and inspiration was so great that Baum on numerous occasions in the preface acknowledged just how much it formed his books: "This is Our Book—mine and the children's. For they have flooded me with thousands of suggestions in regard to it, and I have honestly tried to adopt as many of these suggestions as could be fitted into one story."⁶ In this part of the preface Baum also stated that he let himself be influenced by the suggestions of his readers. From the book *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz* Baum was writing the series intentionally. Baum wanted to end the series with *The Emerald City of Oz* in 1910 but his financial situation did not allow him to and he continued writing the series with one book a year for the rest of his life."⁷

On the contrary to Baum, J. K. Rowling has always had the idea of a series in her mind. The thought of Harry as the main character of her series came to her when traveling on train from Manchester to London. The train was delayed and while she had nothing to do she thought of Harry. Harry was a young wizard and on her way to London Rowling thought out most of the rules of the wizard world. She has from the very beginning always known that the story of Harry Potter will be told in seven sequels and each of them will describe one year of his life. The fantasy genre, that was actually an intentional creation of L. Frank Baum, was not the desired genre for Rowling and what is more "the most popular living fantasy writer in the world doesn't even especially like fantasy novels, it wasn't until after *Sorcerer's Stone* was published that it even occurred to her that she has written one. "That's the honest truth," she says. "You know, the unicorns were in there. There was the

⁴ *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz – To My Readers*

⁵ *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz – To My Readers*

⁶ *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz – To My Readers*

⁷ *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz – To My readers*

castle, God knows. But I really had no thought that's what I was doing. And maybe the reason that it didn't occur to me is that I'm not a huge fan of fantasy!"⁸

To sum up, Rowling has never intended to write fantasy and Baum had never thought of writing series. Moreover, the decision to write additional sequels is even more obvious in the preface of *The Road to Oz* where Baum gives up his wish to write stories about something else but Oz and one year later in the Author's Notes on *The Emerald City of Oz* he promises that he will write as many Oz stories as possible. In the Prologue to *The Patchwork Girl of Oz* Baum starts using the title the Royal Historian of Oz "with the privilege of writing the chronicle of that wonderful fairy land."⁹ Baum introduces fantasy even into the prologue but continues with this idea only in the following book *Tik Tok of Oz*. In the later Author's Notes he returns to the previous style of writing and never forgets to thank the readers for their adherence and ideas that they keep sending him. Baum called himself the Royal Historian of Oz because in *The Emerald City of Oz* magic was used to isolate Oz from all the outside worlds. This was because Baum's intention was to end the series. Since the financial difficulties made him continue with the series, he had to somehow persuade the readers that it is possible to establish some kind of connection with Oz and though tell more stories about it. Baum once more praises the imagination of children by stating: "Finally one of the children inquired why we couldn't hear from Princess Dorothy by wireless telegraph, which would enable her to communicate to the Historian whatever happened in the far-off Land of Oz without his seeing her, or even knowing just where Oz is. That seemed a good idea; so the Historian rigged up a high tower in his back yard, and took lessons in wireless telegraphy until he understood it, and then began to call "Princess Dorothy of Oz" by sending messages into the air."¹⁰

Furthermore, Baum did not forget to mention how is it possible that the people of the Land of Oz would be able to find out that he wants to contact them. "Now, it wasn't likely that Dorothy would be looking for wireless messages or would heed the call; but one thing the Historian was sure of, and that was that the powerful Sorceress, Glinda, would know what he was doing and that he desired to communicate with Dorothy. For Glinda has a big book in which is recorded every event that takes place anywhere in the world, just the moment

⁸ Grossman, Lev: *J.K. Rowling Hogwarts And All*. TIME Magazine, July 17, 2005.

⁹ The Patchwork Girl of Oz - Prologue

¹⁰ The Patchwork Girl of Oz - Prologue

that it happens, and so of course the book would tell her about the wireless message."¹¹ It is evident that Baum gave his readers such an elaborated explanation in order to make them believe even more in the existence of Oz, and finally he even mentioned how is it possible that the people of Oz know how to use the wireless. "There was a Shaggy Man in the Land of Oz who knew how to telegraph a wireless reply. The result was that the Historian begged so hard to be told the latest news of Oz, so that he could write it down for the children to read, that Dorothy asked permission of Ozma and Ozma graciously consented."¹² It becomes clear that after this consent, Baum could easily continue with his series.

Since Baum had not intended to write series, there is quite a high number of inconsistencies in the Oz books. Baum started developing all the details needed to minimize the inconsistencies when working on the fourth book Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz. Rowling, on the other hand, had first invented most of the rules and characters of her imaginary world and only after that she set down to write. She has the series in mind from the beginning and had already known that Harry will need seven years of studying to become a wizard. Seven is the number of books she has been promoting since the publication of the first sequel, however it is not certain yet, whether she does not intend to write some more Harry Potter sequels. She has never dismissed the suggestions.

Baum states more than clearly the intended reader in the Introduction to the Tin Woodman of Oz. "I am delighted at the continued interest of both young and old in the Oz stories. A learned college professor recently wrote me to ask: "For readers of what age are your books intended?" It puzzled me to answer that properly, until I had looked over some of the letters I have received. One says: "I'm a little boy 5 years old, and I Just love your Oz stories. My sister, who is writing this for me, reads me the Oz books, but I wish I could read them myself." Another letter says: "I'm a great girl 13 years old, so you'll be surprised when I tell you I am not too old yet for the Oz stories." Here's another letter: "Since I was a young girl I've never missed getting a Baum book for Christmas. I'm married, now, but am as eager to get and read the Oz stories as ever." And still another writes: "My good wife and I, both more than 70 years of age, believe that we find more real enjoyment in your Oz books than in any other books we read." Considering these statements, I wrote the college

¹¹ The Patchwork Girl of Oz - Prologue

¹² The Patchwork Girl of Oz - Prologue

professor that my books are intended for all those whose hearts are young, no matter what their ages may be.”¹³ While Rowling claims she did not intend the series for children of any particular age, the publishers did it for her. They decided the book to be for children from nine to fifteen years of age. The audience of both the series is varied and all the age groups are interested in reading both the series. Rowling’s Harry Potter gets older every year as well as the audience. Harry grows with his audience and on the other hand Dorothy’s age is never mentioned and this means that more readers can identify with the character.

¹³ The Tin Woodman of Oz – To my Readers

II.II. The series – an introduction

There are fourteen original Oz books by L. Frank Baum and six and one planned Harry Potter books by J. K. Rowling. The order of the Oz books is not necessary chronological because each of the books is somehow independent and a lot of information is repeated to the reader over and over again. This is another set back of the fact that the creation of the series was not intentional. Whereas the intention in the case of J. K. Rowling gives the readers only one option, which is to read the books in the chronological order.

Baum always thanks his readers for the inspiration they provide and that helps him to draw more and more stories about Dorothy. "Perhaps I should admit on the title page that this book is "By L. Frank Baum and his correspondents," for I have used many suggestions conveyed to me in letters from children. Once on a time I really imagined myself "an author of fairy tales," but now I am merely an editor or private secretary for a host of youngsters whose ideas I am requested to weave into the thread of my stories. These ideas are often clever. They are also logical and interesting. So I have used them whenever I could find an opportunity, and it is but just that I acknowledge my indebtedness to my little friends."¹⁴ It becomes clear that Baum shows his interest in the readers as often as possible and evidently, this was a good strategy, thus the readers kept sending their ideas to him and this resulted in more and more books and success.

Moreover, Baum does not only honor the imagination of his readers, he remembers the relationship they share and says: "I am very proud of this alliance. Children love these stories because children have helped to create them. My readers know what they want and realize that I try to please them. The result is very satisfactory to the publishers, to me, and (I am quite sure) to the children."¹⁵ The fact that he realizes how important the readers are, could be seen as one of the possible reasons of the great success that the series had.

On the contrary, Rowling does not allow the readers to interfere to the story and she always keeps the plot a secret until the readers buy the books and read them. About the ideas that are amazingly unique, Rowling says: "I wish I knew. (Where I get the ideas from.) Sometimes they just come (like magic) and other times I have to sit and think for about a week before I manage to work out how something will happen. Where the idea for

¹⁴ The Emerald City of Oz – Author's Note

¹⁵ The Emerald City of Oz – Author's Note

Harry Potter actually came from I really couldn't tell you. I was travelling on a train between Manchester and London and it just popped into my head. I spent four hours thinking about what Hogwarts would be like - the most interesting train journey I've ever taken. By the time I got off at King's Cross many of the characters in the books had already been invented.¹⁶ Therefore the most apparent difference in the creation of these two series is firstly the purpose why they were written. It is clear that Rowling from the beginning intended to become a writer and therefore, she created Harry Potter in such way that the book could be published immediately after being written. Secondly, she intentionally created Harry as a developing character who would open the door to the possibility of further sequels. Being so, she never consulted her ideas with the readers in order to keep them interested and in suspense until the new book is released.

After the death of Baum, his wife thought that the notes that were left should be published, so she put them together and had them finished by Ruth Plumly Thompson who therefore had to take over the role of the Royal Historian of Oz and so she produced her first Oz book in 1921 and eighteen more that followed - always one book per year. There have been many writers who continued in the Oz traditions, there are hundreds of books about the land of Oz, but only the books written by L. Frank Baum, Ruth Plumly Thompson and are called the "official" Oz books. The Oz books and the characters are not under copyright and thanks to this fact more Oz books can still be written. The question whether it is good for the series is left up to the readers and it is their decision if they welcome the "other" books with doubts or joy. We can see an example in Russia where they published a very similar series to those by Baum and there had not been any problem with copyright since the books have fallen out of it. On the other hand, Rowling has her Harry Potter under very strict copyright in the whole world and the fake series that were published in China were banned to be sold.

¹⁶ *The J. K. Rowling Interview as presented by Stories from the Web*

II.III. The Oz books – an overview

As mentioned before, there are fourteen Oz stories by L. Frank Baum. The table below lists the books according to the year when they were published.

Year	Original Book Title	Illustrator	Publisher
1900	The Wonderful Wizard of Oz	W. W. Denslow	George M. Hill
1904	The Marvelous Land of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1907	Ozma of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1908	Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1909	The Road to Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1910	The Emerald City of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1913	The Patchwork Girl of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1914	Tik-Tok of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1915	The Scarecrow of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1916	Rinkitink of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1917	The Lost Princess of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1918	The Tin Woodman of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Britton
1919	The Magic of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Lee
1920	Glinda of Oz	John R. Neil	Reilly & Lee

II.IV. The Harry Potter books – an overview

So far there have been six Harry Potter books published and the public expects the seventh and last book sometime next year. The book should explain all the motivation of Harry and answer many questions that are still overshadowed.

Year	Book Title	Publisher	U.S. Edition
June 26, 1997	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone	Bloomsbury	September 1, 1998
	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone - US	Scholastic Press	October, 1998
July 2, 1998	Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets	Bloomsbury	June 2, 1999
July 8, 1999	Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban	Bloomsbury	September 8, 1999
July 8, 2000	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire	Bloomsbury	July 8, 2000
June 21, 2003	Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix	Bloomsbury	June 21, 2003
July 16, 2005	Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince	Bloomsbury	July 16, 2005

III. The authors

III.I. L. Frank Baum

The journey of L. Frank Baum's characters through the land of Oz could be possibly seen as parallel to his own life journey and thanks to the twists and turns of his life he became such an interesting person with great imagination who had the gift to share it with his readers in his works. His life story can help the readers understand his work better.

Lyman Frank Baum was born in 1856 near Syracuse in Chittenango, NY. Baum never used his first name. Baum was not a very healthy child and so due to his heart problems he was not able to participate in most of the common children's activities. Instead of going out with real friends, he created his own imaginary playmates and places, enjoyed reading fairy tales and British writers, especially Dickens. But despite his young age, Baum criticized the horror depicted in the stories. "I demanded fairy stories when I was a youngster...and I was a critical reader too. One thing I never liked then, and that was the introduction of witches and goblins into the story. I didn't like the little dwarfs in the woods bobbing up with their horrors."¹⁷

The talent of imagination was not appreciated by his parents who up to this point educated Baum themselves and in order to rid him of the fantasies that were occupying his mind decided to enroll Baum in a military school. Nevertheless, the rules and regulations of the military school had very hard consequences on Baum's health therefore, his parents had to reevaluate their prior decision and take him from the military school. Since that time they started to care for his interest in literature.

Baum's father was a very successful businessman who could afford to support him in his enthusiasm for writing therefore he bought him a printing press on which Baum could publish his first newspaper called *The Rose Lawn Home Journal* with editorials, fiction, poetry and articles, he even sold some advertisement space. Later he founded another newspaper called *The Empire* and a magazine *The Stamp Collector*.

In 1886 Baum published his first book *The Book of Hamburgs, A Brief Treatise upon the Mating, Rearing, and Management of the Different Varieties of Hamburgs* which was inspired by his new interest in breeding Hamburgs, small chickens that were popular at that

¹⁷ p. 14, *The Royal Historian of Oz*

time. This example shows that Baum had many varied interests in the course of his life and that the prevailing one was writing which was incorporated in all the activities he ever tried. Theatre was of a great interest to Baum when he was a teenager and of course he devoted himself to it. "When he went to plays, he studied actor's techniques. He memorized passages from Shakespeare, and then, with money from his father, he formed a Shakespearean troupe."¹⁸ Baum viewed his future career in terms of becoming an actor and with the wealth of his father he became a manager of his father's opera houses in New York and Pennsylvania in 1880. Consequently, he started writing his own plays and since he was aware of the audience's interests, his play *The Maid of Arran* was a great success.

Whilst at home on holiday, Baum met Maud Gage whom he married on November 9th, 1882. Maud's mother was active in the women's rights movement and some of her influence could be seen in Baum's work. Maud set on tour with him and his theater company. After some time, Maud got pregnant with their first child and Baum had to settle down. Their marriage was a happy one and "Maud Baum often mentioned that peace and harmony had always graced her home, but those who knew the family best felt that this was true only because Frank, from the time of their marriage until his death thirty seven years later, allowed her to have her own way with the household, the children, and the family purse."¹⁹

Baum's health condition was quite poor and after his father's death, due to Frank's incapability to manage the family business and his physical condition, the family wealth started to disappear. Baum left all the paperwork up to a clerk and "In the Spring of 1888 Baum returned to Syracuse early one morning from a sales trip and went directly to the office. He unlocked the door, entered, and was stunned to find the clerk sprawled across the desk—dead. The revolver with which he had shot himself was still in hand."²⁰ Baum lost everything and had to sell the family company. At that time, many people, Maud's family included, were moving westwards in the search of wealth and a new future. In Aberdeen, west to the Dakota territory, Baum opened a general store called "Baum's Bazaar". In 1890 Baum went bankrupt but despite the bad luck, he opened a new business, a weekly newspaper *The Aberdeen Saturday Pioneer*. Children liked Baum as a storyteller,

¹⁸ p. 20, *The Royal Historian of Oz*

¹⁹ p. 47, *To Please a Child*

²⁰ p. 57, *To Please a Child*

"Often, as Baum would walk down the streets of Aberdeen on his rounds for news and advertising, he would be stopped by children demanding a story. He would sit down on the edge of the dusty wooden sidewalk...and spin one of his yarns of magic countries."²¹ The newspaper had very little chances to survive in the economic environment of Dakota, and consequently Baum went bankrupt once again.

After another failure, Baum decided to move again, this time to Midwest, to Chicago because this city was the host of the 1893 World Exposition and Baum saw it as an opportunity to find a job. Although he tried a number of jobs, he still was not happy. When he found the time, "he would recite to the boys favorite Mother Goose Rhymes...They would ask him, for instance, how blackbirds baked in a pie could later come out and sing and got what Harry remembered as a satisfactory answer. Often neighborhood friends of the older boys would drop in for the storytelling hour."²² Baum was really interested in fairy tales and believed in imagination that "has given us the steam engine, the telephone, the talking-machine, and the automobile, for these things had to be dreamed of before they became realities. So I believe that dreams -day dreams...with your eyes wide open...are likely to lead to the betterment of the world. The imaginative child will become the imaginative man or woman most apt to create, to invent, and therefore to foster civilization. A prominent educator tells me that fairy tales are of untold value in developing imagination in the young. I believe it."²³

On the basis of his interest in the Mother Goose Rhymes, Baum wrote his first book for children called *Mother Goose in Prose*. The book was published in 1877 by Way & Williams Publishing. Later on, Baum started a monthly magazine *The Show Window*, which he kept until 1902 when he sold it. Meanwhile, Baum was still a frequent visitor of the Chicago Press Club where he met William W. Denslow and together they cooperated on *Father Goose, His Book* which was published in 1899 and which became the best selling children's book the year.

Thanks to the success of the book, Baum could afford to buy a cottage where he could relax and write. Baum cared about the community where he lived and wrote *Tamawaca Folks A Summer Comedy*, a book about Macatawa, the place, where he had moved to.

²¹ p. 64, *To Please a Child*

²² p.86, *To Please a Child*

²³ p. 293, *The Annotated Wizard of Oz*

Although Baum was living his own life, he did not cease to cooperate with Denslow on the children's books. Their best accomplishment was *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The latter success of the book was also the end of the cooperation of the two. They worked together on the *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* musical stage play in 1902 and a few more books. "They had different friends, different habits, and different ways of living. Denslow was quixotic and extroverted...his sense of humor was upside down. He would carp and complain and grumble...The bohemian atmosphere of his studio, where his cronies gathered, was the center of his life. Baum, on the other hand, was quiet and spent most of his evenings at home."²⁴ It is possible that the difference in personalities was one of the reasons why the relationship did not end on good terms.

Baum had always wanted to write a fairy tale free of the horror that was so typical for this genre and that used to frighten him as a child. Even though some of the themes that appeared in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* were not his own creation, "Before Baum there were few fairy tales written by Americans. There were, of course, the fairy tales of Howard Pyle and Frank Stockton...The American child had to look to Great Britain for his tales of fantasy..."²⁵ Baum wrote seventeen books altogether about the land of Oz. He did not concentrate only on the production of the Oz books but under the pen name Edith Van Dyne he wrote a popular series for girls *Aunt Jane's Nieces* however, the Oz stories were such a huge success that he was even called "the Royal Historian of Oz" and a newspaper called *The Ozmapolitan* was issued.

Baum's health was gradually getting worse thus his family moved to California, to a house that they called Ozcot where "Baum, for the first time in his life could fall into a congenial monotony of routine."²⁶ In spite propitious weather, his physical condition was still poor, however he still managed to write one Oz story a year. The last Oz book *Glinda of Oz* was published after Baum's death on 5th May 1919.

²⁴ p. 153, *To Please a Child*.

²⁵ p. 38, *The Annotated Wizard of Oz*

²⁶ p. 265, *To Please a Child*.

III.II. J. K. Rowling

J. K. Rowling is a British fiction writer. She is most famous for the Harry Potter fantasy series, which has gained international attention, won multiple awards and sold as of 2005 a reported 300 million copies worldwide. In February 2004, *Forbes* magazine estimated her fortune at £576 million (just over US\$1 billion), making her the first person to become a US dollar billionaire by writing books. Rowling is also believed to be the wealthiest woman in the United Kingdom, well ahead of even Queen Elizabeth II, but this is unproven as the Queen's personal fortune is hidden in 'The Bank of England Nominees' making her fortune known to only her closest officials."²⁷

However J. K. Rowling's life was not always as happy as this and until 1997 she was not even a writer. The journey of Joanne Rowling's life began on 31st July 1965 in Chipping, Sodbury, Gloucestershire, England. Her early childhood was a happy time even though her family moved three times and Rowling suffered at one of the schools and always had to find new friends but she always had her sister Diana as the best friend. At the time of their last move, Rowling's grandmother Kathleen died and later, before publishing her first Harry Potter book, she took her name. When Rowling was fifteen years old her mother fell ill with multiple sclerosis, Rowling and her sister Diana were still in school at that time. After graduating from high school she started to study French at the University of Exeter. This choice was not a wise one because Rowling's interests were somewhere else. She herself says: "I had been writing almost continuously since the age of six."²⁸ However, studying French gave her the possibility to spend one year in Paris.

Rowling graduated at the University and started working in London for Amnesty International as a secretary, she tried more jobs and after some time in London, moved to Manchester with her boyfriend. At the age of twenty-six she stopped working at the office because "Unfortunately, I am one of the most disorganized people in the world and, as I later proved, the worst secretary ever. All I ever liked about working in offices was being able to type up stories on the computer when no-one was looking. I was never paying much attention in meetings because I was usually scribbling bits of my latest stories in the margins of the pad, or choosing excellent names for the characters. This is a problem when

²⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J.K._Rowling
²⁸ <http://www.jkrowling.com/textonly/biography.cfm>

you are supposed to be taking the minutes of the meeting."²⁹ After this experience she decided to change her life and go to Portugal to teach English as a second language. She had plenty of time for writing that fulfilled her life the most. During the time in Portugal she got married, had a daughter and in 1994 moved back to England. She was single again and she had an almost finished book about Harry Potter in her suitcase.

She was devoted to finishing her book as soon as she could to become a full time writer. Rowling returned to England in 1993 and her first book was published in June 1997. The huge success of the novel was a surprise even for Rowling and she was truly delighted because this made it possible for her to become a full time writer. She fulfilled her childhood dream and she says: "I am an extraordinarily lucky person, doing what I love best in the world. I'm sure that I will always be a writer. It was wonderful enough just to be published. The greatest reward is the enthusiasm of the readers."³⁰

Since the first Harry Potter novel there have been six sequels to the book and each of them was more successful than the previous one. The sixth sequel set a new record for a first printing with 10.8 million copies. J. K. Rowling has won the Hugo Award, the Bram Stoker Award, the Whitbread Award for the Best Children's Book, Anne Lindberg Prize, Smarties prize and many other. She has also been named an Officer of British Empire.

The fame of the series has brought some problems too. An author of children's books called Nancy Stouffer claimed that Rowling had used her idea when creating Harry Potter and sued Rowling but eventually she lost and was found guilty of changing the evidence. Rowling has to face everyday allegations about the true origins of Harry Potter and everything in her books. Another problem for Rowling is copyright since many people tried to write unofficial series of Harry Potter. Probably the most famous case took place in China where a group of people wrote sequels to Harry Potter called *Harry Potter and Leopard-Walk-Up-to-Dragon*. The characters were not only taken from Rowling but also from other writers.

Rowling now lives in Scotland with her children and her second husband. She participates in many social events, is active in charity and is still writing the Harry Potter sequels.

²⁹ <http://www.jkrowling.com/textonly/biography.cfm>
³⁰ <http://www.jkrowling.com/textonly/biography.cfm>

IV. Main characters of the books. Similarities and differences.

IV.I. Dorothy Gale

IV.I.1 Biography

Dorothy is a little girl from Butterfield in Kansas who lives on a farm only with her aunt Em and uncle Henry. It is never mentioned what had happened to her parents and why she has to live with her uncle and aunt, but although Dorothy is an orphan her uncle and aunt are loving and caring. After experiencing a number of journeys to a fairy land called Oz and finding out that her aunt and uncle have some financial difficulties, they all decide to move to the Land of Oz.

During her very first trip Dorothy destroys two wicked witches in the Land of Oz and becomes a very famous person in the fairy land. Event though the first witch was killed by accident however Dorothy became a very famous person in the Land of Oz. Later, in the book *Ozma of Oz*, Dorothy was even made a Princess of Oz and following the move to Oz she had to change her life totally because she was no longer the farm girl and had to behave as a Princess.

Dorothy is written as a generic child and the hints that Baum give to his readers are so unspecific that it is really hard to guess her age. Since nobody who does not want to, does not grow old in the Land of Oz, Dorothy most probably stays the same age from the book *The Emerald City of Oz* onwards till the end. The time between Dorothy's adventures is not particularly set which makes the assumption of Dorothy's age at the time when she first visited the Land of Oz even harder. In *The Lost Princess of Oz* it is stated that: "Betsy was a year older than Dorothy and Trot was a year younger, yet the three were near enough of an age to become great playmates and to have nice times together."³¹ Another statement commenting the age can be found in a later book *The Giant Horse of Oz*, which is the twenty second book from the Oz series and the eight written by Ruth Plumly Thompson published in 1928. In it Trot says that Dorothy is ten years old. This would mean that Dorothy would be eleven at the time when she became a citizen of Oz and started living there. The reader cannot be sure when the first adventure in the Land of Oz happened

³¹ *The Lost Princess of Oz*

however, when the number of journeys is taken into account, it is evident that Dorothy must have been younger at that time.

IV.I.2 Appearance

Dorothy's looks are never totally disclosed and the reader has to decide himself what Dorothy looks like. The drawings that accompanied the books and to which Baum had to give his consent, had to probably fulfill his idea of Dorothy's looks. Dorothy is pictured as a little blond girl who always wears a nice dress and sometimes a hat.

IV.I.3 Character

Dorothy's character is mainly described by her actions. She was well brought up by her aunt and uncle. She is a very just person and she tends to believe in the goodness that can be found in everyone. The childhood with her aunt and uncle probably gave her a notion of what is good and what is not. Her attitudes have to be most probably copied from the attitudes of her aunt and uncle since such little children at the same age that she is in the first book do not usually have such experience to form their own. As an example could serve a small extract were Dorothy expresses her attitude towards the dialects of English.

"Why, Billina!" cried Dorothy, in a shocked voice; "have you been fighting?" "I really think I have," retorted Billina. "Do you think I'd let that speckled villain of a rooster lord it over ME, and claim to run this chicken house, as long as I'm able to peck and scratch? Not if my name is Bill!" "It isn't Bill, it's Billina; and you're talking slang, which is very undig'n'fied," said Dorothy, reprovingly. "Come here, Billina, and I'll let you out; for Ozma of Oz is here, and has set us free." So the yellow hen came to the door, which Dorothy unlatched for her to pass through, and the other chickens silently watched them from their corner without offering to approach nearer."³² From the extract it becomes evident that Dorothy has been taught to always behave and speak accordingly to the situation. She therefore expects the same from the others. "The girl lifted her friend in her arms and exclaimed: "Oh, Billina! how dreadful you look. You've lost a lot of feathers, and one of your eyes is nearly pecked out, and your comb is bleeding!" "That's nothing," said Billina. "Just look at the speckled rooster! Didn't I do him up brown?" Dorothy shook her head. "I don't 'prove of this, at all," she said, carrying Billina away toward the palace.

³² Ozma of Oz

"It isn't a good thing for you to 'sociate with those common chickens. They would soon spoil your good manners, and you wouldn't be respec'able any more." "I didn't ask to associate with them," replied Billina. "It is that cross old Princess who is to blame. But I was raised in the United States, and I won't allow any one-horse chicken of the Land of Ev to run over me and put on airs, as long as I can lift a claw in self-defense." "Very well, Billina," said Dorothy. "We won't talk about it any more."³³ This proves that Dorothy was given some kind of education and that she can very well express her opinions. The speech that Dorothy gives shows that sometimes she can be a little prejudiced and that she was raised to think that there are certain hierarchy in the society and that she must behave in order to show her belonging.

Dorothy is very friendly and kind and even though she could have, she never became spoiled by the fame that she had to face in the Land of Oz. On the other hand, there are times when Dorothy shows her feeling of super ordination and acts as a spoiled child who does realize that she does not have to be right all the time. Such an example can be found in *The Emerald City of Oz* when Dorothy travels with her friends and family through the Land of Oz. Dorothy, Toto and Billina get lost and they are very hungry traveling through the unknown parts of the Land of Oz. Suddenly they come to Bunbury, a town where people made of dough lived. They are given a nice welcome and offered some food. The citizens even offer Dorothy their property to eat for it is all made of edible substances. Later, when Dorothy's pets misbehave, the people of the city get a little edgy with the visitors whom they welcomed in such a good manner, however Dorothy, who sometimes acts as a spoiled child, protects her pets. "See here," said Dorothy, determined to defend her pets, "I think we've treated you all pretty well, seeing you're eatables an' reg'lar food for us. I've been kind to you and eaten your old wheelbarrows and pianos and rubbish, an' not said a word. But Toto and Billina can't be 'spected to go hungry when the town's full of good things they like to eat, 'cause they can't understand your stingy ways as I do." "You must leave here at once!" said Mr. Bunn, sternly. "Suppose we won't go?" said Dorothy, who was now much provoked."³⁴ The language that Dorothy uses is the language of a Kansas child that sometimes confuses the words but still, the child uses the standard form

³³ Ozma of Oz

³⁴ The Emerald City of Oz

of the language and wants the others use it too, which proves that Dorothy was raised in a semi-educated environment.

Dorothy is a very loyal child who realizes that the land of Oz and its citizens helped her a lot and she is willing to undergo many dangerous adventures in order to help protect the sovereignty of Oz.

The motivation of Dorothy Gale, who is at first swept to a fairy land is to get back home to Kansas. That is the main and only motivation in *the Wizard of Oz*, *Ozma of Oz*, *Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz*, *The Road to Oz*. The motivation changes in the *Emerald City of Oz* when Dorothy wants to go back to the Land of Oz and live there for the rest of her life together with her uncle and aunt who went bankrupt and Dorothy's motivation is to help her closest family. Afterwards when Dorothy lives in Oz for good, the motivation of her deeds changes only in the aspect that she does not want to go back home to Kansas anymore but she sacrifices her life for the good of the Land of Oz.

IV.I.4 Relationships

The family life that Dorothy experiences at home with her aunt and her uncle is an example of a happy one. Although Dorothy is an orphan, she still has a very loving family. Dorothy seems to have closer and happier relationships with the people from the fairy lands than from the normal world. It seems rather easy for Dorothy to start relationships and she seems to be very capable of recognizing the good people from the bad. This means that Dorothy has most of her friends and enemies in the Land of Oz and in the countries that surround it. On one hand, Dorothy is a very open person and makes people behave friendly towards her, however on the other hand, she can sometimes make the people unwelcoming and unfriendly. This other side of Dorothy can be caused by two aspects in her nature. The first is goodness - Dorothy is an example of pure goodness in the eyes of the other characters and the second is the not vicious but annoying brat inside Dorothy that can be sometimes seen.

IV.I.5 Characterization

From the point of characterology, Dorothy is a prototypical example of a generic child with the features of a fairy tale character. The authorial description is limited to the thoughts that the author puts into the head of Dorothy however, the third person narration

even in this case remains. The prevailing method of Dorothy's description that Baum uses is showing and Dorothy is mainly described in dramatic situations, although this can be entirely said only about the first book. In the later books, the method of telling is used most probably for the reason that it would be space and time consuming to have to develop a character once more. The character of Dorothy is foremost described by the actions she takes and by the assumptions of the people she meets. Dorothy is written as a rather flat character for she is not a three-dimensional character and some of the important information that defines a three-dimensional character such as age and full physical description are omitted.

Baum created Dorothy as a static character which can be seen in the fact that she remains basically the same and while things happen to her, she remains the same within. She gets some kind of experience from the adventures she encountered in her life but at the same time, she is still the little girl of the time when she first entered the Land of Oz.

IV.II. Harry Potter

IV.II.1 Biography

Harry James Potter was born on July 31st, 1980, he is the only son of James Potter and Lilly Potter who were killed by a villain wizard Lord Voldemort when Harry was only one year old. After the death of his parents, Harry was taken by Hagrid, who was following the orders of Albus Dumbledore, to live with his closest relatives, the Dursleys. Aunt Petunia Dursley was the sister of Harry's mother. Since Harry was the only person who survived the attack of Lord Voldemort, Harry is a very famous person in the wizarding world for a long time. Harry does not know the truth about his parents because the Dursleys dislike all things connected to magic. It is not until the day of his eleventh birthday that Harry learns the truth about his family and is told that he is a very famous person and that he is to study at Hogwarts School of Wizardry.

At Hogwarts, Harry is placed into the Gryffindor House – the same house his parents belonged at the time when they too studied there. During the course of the year, Harry discovers more about his family and about the powers he himself possesses. The second time when Harry survives an encounter with Voldemort it becomes clear that he really does have some powers that belonged to the evil wizard.

Harry did not let the newly discovered fame change him, even though in his second year at Hogwarts, he had the chance to get carried away thanks to the admiration of Gilderoy Lockhart, a new Defense Against Dark Arts teacher, and Colin Creevey, who was a first year student. Harry's change began during his third year at Hogwarts, when he developed angry feelings towards Sirius Black whom he believed to be the person who betrayed his parents. Later, when the truth is discovered, Harry finds out that he has another family, not only the Dursleys. Harry becomes more self-satisfied and contented. However, Harry still has to return to the Dursleys for the summer because his godfather is still considered a criminal.

Harry gets older with every book and the older he gets the more experienced he is and that means that he gradually develops more and more abilities that help him face Voldemort.

IV.II.2 Appearance

Harry is described as a small and thin boy with bright green eyes and black hair. He resembles his father, Harry is said to resemble his father whom he has seen only in a picture and so he can only rely on the opinions of another people. Everybody who meets Harry, comments on his eyes that they often say are his mother's. The most important physical feature is the thunderbolt scar that Harry has on his forehead. This scar is a memento of the day when Voldemort killed his parents and this is the only injury that he suffered when Voldemort attacked him. Everybody recognizes Harry by this scar and because it is on his forehead, it is very hard for Harry to hide from fame in the wizarding world. This scar is even more significant though Harry feels pain in it when Voldemort gets more power and it is more than possible that Harry received some of Voldemort's powers through the injury on his head.

As has been mentioned, Harry grows up in the books, so he gets taller and more mature and one of the features that stays the same is his glasses. The changes that happen to Harry's appearance are very thoroughly described in every book and they in vivid colors the picture Harry getting more and more experienced and stronger to fight Lord Voldemort.

IV.II.3 Character and motivation

The name Harry "means to assault or torment"³⁵ and this describes his life very well. Harry's middle name is James. James is a very famous name in British history, thus it was King James who united England and Scotland and it is probably also Harry's destiny to unite the people of the wizard world.

Harry is a lonely young boy who longs for a family and does not want to be all by himself anymore. When he gets attached to somebody, he is very loyal and friendly. Harry is a very trustworthy person and on the basis how he sees the world, he expects the same in return. Sometimes this high sense of loyalty, causes Harry problems with his friends because he is not always objective and does not want to accept even a little criticism from his closest friends.

³⁵ p.135, A Detective's Analysis of Harry Potter and the Mysteries Within

On the other hand, he dislikes his enemies very much and is not very forgiving. This attitude may be caused by the childhood that he spent with the Dursleys who used to terrorize him a great deal. When he was little, he was not shown the best example of the values that he thinks should be the most important and this makes Harry a strict juror of human nature. Because he experienced how power can be misused, he has problems with authorities. Harry is among the few people who call Voldemort by his name. Only Dumbledore and Lupin who are experienced and notable wizards do so. He does not really obey the Dursleys, and this is evident in the book *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, when he runs away after blowing up uncle Vernon's sister. Find some problems at school. Moreover, Harry does not really listen to professor Snape, although he is afraid of him.

Harry's greatest motivation is to live a happy life and be with his parents which seems quite impossible since they are dead. Harry hates living with the Dursleys and he is desperate to find some other relatives. Just at the time when he had given up hope, he finds his godfather, but still, he has to go back to the Dursleys. Harry gets to spend some time with a loving relative in The Order of Phoenix when he stays most of the summer with Sirius at his house. The fact that throughout his life Harry keeps losing all the people that he loves, makes Harry quite a sad and determined person. Harry becomes more and more motivated to end the evil that has taken all the people he loved from him. Harry's feelings towards his biggest enemy, Lord Voldemort, do not really dramatically develop. Since the time when he found out that Voldemort murdered his parents, Harry has loathed him. The hatred he feels could not probably get any greater even if Voldemort killed everybody in the world however his will to destroy Voldemort forever increases with every person Voldemort kills. Harry loses his godfather Sirius to his enemy, and later he even loses his greatest protector professor Dumbledore.

IV.II.4 Relationships

The first relationship that Harry had in his life did not last long and Harry does not even remember his parents. All he knows about them is taken from somebody else's memories.

The relationship with the Dursley family is not a happy one, the Dursleys hate Harry and want to get rid of him as soon as possible, even though it sometimes seems as though they like having Harry around just for the pleasure of torturing him. Their relationship is

developing and a major change is possible, however there were so far only few clues given regarding this issue.

Harry became closely attached to the Weasley family. He envies Ron that he has such a great and big family and wishes he had the same. Since it is not possible and the Weasleys are really kind to him and accept him as a member of their family, Harry has a second home at the Weasleys. Harry is very close with Hagrid who was the first person from the wizard world that he met. Harry and Hagrid seem to be protecting each other and the relationship between the two could be seen more brother like than as a relationship of a professor and a student. The second closest person from the world of adult wizards was professor Albus Dumbledore who very often acted as a protector and advisor to Harry. This relationship was not far from the relationship of a grandfather and a grandson, for Dumbledore functioned as a person who provided Harry with the information from the past times and was also a great teacher to Harry. The death of Dumbledore comes when Harry is almost seventeen, at the time when he gets almost to the adult age and does not probably need anyone to protect him anymore.

As Harry gets older in each book, he matures and starts another kind of relationship, these could be called romantic relationships. The first time, when Harry gets romantically attached to somebody is in *The Goblet of Fire*, where Harry has a crush on Cho Chang, with whom he even kisses under the mistletoe. Eventually, the relationship with Cho comes to an end. Harry's deepest romantic relationship does not start out of nothing but the roots of his infatuation with Ginny Weasley are to be seen in hints that the reader gets throughout the whole series. First, Ginny had a crush on Harry when she was in her first year at Hogwarts however later, she starts dating Dean Thomas. Harry develops feelings that he does not particularly like and even fears them. These feelings are jealousy that he feels when he sees Ginny with Dean, and later, when he realizes that he is really in love with Ginny, he is worried of losing his best friend Ron, who is her brother and is overprotective when it comes to Ginny. After taking some time to consider all the options, Harry lets his feelings out and starts dating Ginny. Harry's maturity is shown at the moment when he decides to end the relationship in order to keep Ginny safe from Voldemort. Harry pushes everybody away for the same reason, although he dislikes loneliness.

IV.II.5 Characterization

The description of Harry Potter is given in the exposition by the means of the authorial interpretation and thus the reader can make a vivid picture of Harry's appearance almost immediately. Not only is Harry described directly by the author but his speech and actions thoroughly define him. Rowling created a three-dimensional character with all the needed details that are necessary for a fully developed round character.

The character of Harry Potter matures with every adventure and thus undergoes great changes during the course of the books. The age that Harry finds himself in is usually a time of great changes and the fact that Harry has to face not only the typical problems of an adolescent but also more grave issues such as revenge; the responsibility of being the chosen one, even had it been by accident, calls for major development in Harry as such he is a dynamic character.

Harry is well defined by his actions and also by his own thoughts that reveal his intentions and his true character. The characterization of Harry Potter is developed further by the opinions of the people that live around him and who share their opinions with the others.

IV.III. Parallels between Dorothy Gale and Harry Potter

Even though both Harry and Dorothy are orphans, they grow up in totally different environments. Although the difference in the family background usually signifies a diversity in character, in this case, the characters are similar in some ways. Both the main characters are well behaved however, they sometimes show hints of being spoiled. This is understandable in the case of Dorothy who was raised by a loving aunt and uncle and who does not seem to miss her parents. The relatives that Dorothy lives with substituted the parents in all the aspects of family life. In contrast to this is Harry's case in that the family Harry lives in, does not fulfill the role of the parents at all. The Dursleys are people who do not like Harry at all and Harry longs for something else and is desperate for love and does not want to be with them anymore.

The second similarity can be found when analyzing the age of the two main characters. The series about Harry Potter starts two weeks before his eleventh birthday and if we take the speculations about Dorothy into the account she was around the same age or a year younger when she first visited the Land of Oz.

Harry seems more mature in comparison to Dorothy. Although none of them seems to fear the adventures that happen to them, Harry gives the impression of being more responsible and he also realizes that he might eventually have to face some dangers. Dorothy seems more naive and childlike than Harry for in *the Wizard of Oz* she hardly ever realizes how worried her aunt and uncle probably are. Had Harry been in such a situation, he would most probably be really concerned about the family that loves him.

Both the characters have their friends as well as enemies. Friendship is very important to Harry, and his friends Ron and Hermione, with whom he spends most of the time at Hogwarts, are very close to him and he confides his utmost secrets to them and shares his whole life with them. Dorothy, whose friends may be of a higher number, on the other hand, has these relationships shifted to a different level. Most of her friends are from the magic world, as well as Harry's but the friendship relationships are of a different kind. Dorothy's friends are pictured more as her advisors than people on the same level of maturity. Ozma, who is described as a girl of approximately the same age as Dorothy, is the very clever ruler of the Emerald City and she loves Dorothy dearly and is willing to help her whenever asked. Since the friends of Dorothy are more likely to be her advisors,

they could be seen as parallel to the teachers and the members of The Order of Phoenix and the role they play in Harry's life.

Both the characters own pets and the choice of their pets define them in some ways. Harry owns an owl, which can be seen as a symbol of wisdom and loyalty while Dorothy has a little black dog Toto. This dog symbolizes the lack of maturity that sometimes defines Dorothy, Toto is a little creature who just runs around, is usually of no help to Dorothy and she just plays with him.

The differences in the two characters are to be found even in the authorial interpretation that is portrayed in the books. Harry Potter is a three-dimensional character with a detailed physical description and with a developing inner side that matures with every adventure he has undergone, on the other hand, Dorothy is not depicted in such detail - not even her physical appearance is well described and it is left mostly up to the reader to decide what kind of character Dorothy is. Dorothy is written as a flat and static character that does not really mature.

Finally, none of the characters is said to have been modeled after a living person, although there have been many women who claimed that Dorothy had been created upon Baum's inspiration in them. But still the relatives of Baum have never admitted any influence and asserted that Dorothy Gale was just a name that Baum liked and that was the only reason why he used it for his character. Similarly, Rowling's motivation to use the name Harry was only on the basis of personal preference. While the choice of the surname is said to be founded on a surname of her neighbors whose surname appealed to her.

To conclude, any clear motivation that would be based on real living people has not yet been found, but still many people like to be thought to have been the motivation and unless the author dismisses the idea, it is still to be considered.

V. Other Characters

Neither Dorothy nor Harry are in the world by themselves and they are surrounded by many special characters from the common world and also from the magic worlds. The atmosphere in Oz is obviously feminine and this aspect is mirrored in the prevailing genre that is used for the characters. There is no consistent father or brother image in the books and the strongest characters portrayed are Ozma and Glinda lacking a masculine counterpart. A very interesting factor is that a father does not appear anywhere in Oz. Dorothy is an orphan and her father is no significant role because he is never even mentioned. The same can be said for Ojo, who is a little Munchkin boy who lives with his uncle. However, the few boys that are portrayed in the Oz books do not behave like normal boys and they are more likely created to fit the Land of Oz and the girl's ideal boyish type of character.

Baum shows a specific sense of humor in the creation of his characters that are mostly portrayed in various situations that in turn determine the development of the characters. The functions that the characters have is not only dramatic but also didactic. The moral lesson that the readers learn is more than obvious within the characters of the Woodman, the Scarecrow and the Lion in *the Wizard of Oz*. The Scarecrow who wishes to get brains from the Wizard acts very wisely and the way he acts on the journey to the Emerald City proves, that he already has "smart brains". The same case can be seen in the characters of Tin the Woodman and the Cowardly Lion. Tin the Woodman thinks that he needs a heart, even though he is a very sensitive person; and the Lion is in the search of courage and yet he is very courageous when there is a need to be. However, it is not until each of them possesses the symbol of the quality they wish to have that they become confident and self-satisfied. The lesson taught is that it is not the symbol that is important but the value itself.

Another interesting aspect is the one of the motivation of their names. The names that Baum uses for his characters precisely and explicably define their nature, that is for example: The Scarecrow, Tin the Woodman, The Shaggy Man, and the Sawhorse. Rowling's choice of the names is very similar to Baum's when analyzed from the aspect of motivation. Her names are very carefully chosen in order to define the characters however, the meaning is sometimes hidden to the reader for she uses words from history; Shakespearian works; and Latin, Greek, French and other languages, whereas Baum solely

uses English names. In some cases the names are Rowling's coin and they are very often clever combinations and become apparent later on in the story.

In addition to this, a very important feature in the books is the manner in which the authors divide the characters into different kinds of groups. The basic distinction in the Oz books is based on the concept of characters made of flesh and the other characters, animals are also divided this way, and a very interesting point that Baum makes is that the animals and humans are on the same hierarchical level. On contrary, Rowling's division is in the concept of hierarchy more similar to the more common division into human beings and animals, that is a division we normally use, subsequently she makes a further categorization of the characters that makes the fantasy world in her series more difficult to understand. The animals and people are basically further split into magical and non-magical, thus the biological hierarchy is unchanged.

V.I. Family

Both Harry and Dorothy are orphans. While Dorothy is raised in a very loving and friendly environment, Harry has to live with relatives that terrorize him on daily basis. The two live with their uncles and aunts and Harry also with his cousin who gives the reader the possibility to contrast and compare the attitude of the Dursleys towards the two boys. The Dursleys seem to hate Harry and it is a pain for them that he lives with them. An important fact is that it was not the Dursley's choice to become Harry's guardians. In comparison to this, the fate of Dorothy's parents is never fully explained. Baum, however, does not give the information who they were nor how they died and they are mentioned only a few times and it is never in the speech of the characters, but in their inner thoughts. For example uncle Henry in the Emerald City of Oz in his thoughts himself judges Dorothy's idea to move to the Land of Oz for good: "As for Uncle Henry, he thought his little niece merely a dreamer, as her dead mother had been, for he could not quite believe all the curious stories Dorothy told them of the Land of Oz, which she had several times visited."³⁶ This is the only comment about the parents in all the books by Baum. Not only the parents but the true family relationship between Dorothy and her aunt and uncle is never fully disclosed and the only hint the reader gets is that "The best farmer in all Oz was Uncle Henry, who was Dorothy's own uncle, and who now lived near the Emerald City with his wife Aunt Em."³⁷ If the reader uses some kind of imagination and is willing to speculate, the two and only comments about the family could reveal that Henry was the brother of Dorothy's mother. Since this is a little farfetched, from the solid information that Baum tells, the family relationship between Dorothy and her aunt and uncle is unclear and never fully disclosed.

Dorothy has obviously other relatives too, because uncle Henry's family is mentioned in the Ozma of Oz when Henry and Dorothy travel to Australia to visit them, and also in the book Dorothy and The Wizard in the land of Oz, Dorothy and her uncle visit relatives in California. The family relationship is explained by Zeb. "Is Mr. Hugson your uncle?" she asked. "Yes. Uncle Bill Hugson married your Uncle Henry's wife's sister; so we must be second cousins," said the boy, in an amused tone. "I work for Uncle Bill on his ranch, and he pays me six dollars a month and my board."³⁸ The family are not essential for the

³⁶ The Emerald City of Oz

³⁷ Glinda of Oz

³⁸ Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz

plotline and this may be the reason why Baum had never pictured the family relationships in detail.

In the case of Harry Potter, his family tree is perfectly clear and fully developed. The family is one of the most important if not the most important building blocker of the plotline that the series follow. Harry at first does not know the truth of what happened to his parents but as soon as he learns it, he wants revenge. Harry's parents, who were both wizards, were murdered when Harry was a little baby. His father was a pure blood wizard and his mother was muggle born. Both Harry's parents studied at Hogwarts and had been placed into the Gryffindor House. After finishing Hogwarts, they both became members of The Order of Phoenix and during their life they fought against the Death Eaters and Voldemort. In their life they faced Voldemort three times and the last time they did so became fatal for them. After being betrayed by their close friend Peter Pettigrew, Voldemort found their hiding place and murdered them. Harry's father was depicted as a good student with many friends who liked making jokes of people he did not like and sometimes he even jinxed them, so he also has the trait of a troublemaker inside him. Lily, Harry's mother, was a very skilled potions brewer and a good student. Harry has some characteristics after his parents, he is a brave Quidditch player, a seeker. It can be assumed that Harry takes after his father in this aspect as he too was a seeker too.

Harry does not know about any other relatives until the Prisoner of Azkaban when he finds his godfather, Sirius Black. Sirius was a very close friend of Harry's parents and he was the best man at their wedding, additionally when Harry was born, he became his godfather. Sirius comes from a pure wizard family which is in favor of Voldemort's idea of purity, however, they were not Death Eaters. The name of Sirius was most probably chosen with much care, because it is an obvious clue for the readers. Sirius is a star that is also called the Dog star. This is a big enough hint for the readers to be able to discover that Sirius is an Animagus that transforms into a black dog. Black does not only mean dark, but the other meanings are "dirty, soiled, evil, wicked and marked by anger and sullenness"³⁹. Sirius had to make his choice whether to stay with his family with whose ideas he did not agree or to join the Order. He decided for the second option and the family disowned him. Harry was his only family and he loved him dearly. Sirius even wanted to raise Harry himself but the

³⁹ p. 92, A Detective's Analysis of Harry Potter and the Mysteries Within

circumstances around the death of the Potters were such that he was sentenced to life in prison because he was considered the one who betrayed them.

Since Harry had no other family, he was to live with the Dursleys who are close relatives of his mother, aunt Petunia being her sister. The Dursleys are muggles who live in Surrey near London. Petunia Dursley is Lily Potter's biological sister and it is obvious that she knows quite a bit about the wizarding world, for example she knew exactly who the Dementors were. And, what is more, it was her decision to keep Harry while her husband was against it. Petunia most probably does not hate Harry as much as her husband, moreover, she sometimes acts as though she might be protecting him and that she is much more informed about the wizarding world than she shows. Vernon Dursley is a mean, bad tempered man who hates Harry and everything that is connected with the other world, and there is no way he would be protective towards Harry. There is a strong possibility that he was put under some kind of curse in order to allow Harry live with them. Petunia and Vernon have a son Dudley, who is a year older than Harry. Dudley is a spoilt brat who has whatever he wants and his great hobby is torturing Harry. The relationship between the two boys have changed after the magical powers of Harry were discovered and thus Dudley is a little afraid of him. The Dursleys have so far been flat, stock and static characters, however, further development in the case of Petunia is possible.

The diversity of the family background that the characters live in is one of the reasons why they sometimes act in such a different manner and why Dorothy seems less mature and more naïve.

The family in *the Wizard of Oz* are depicted as static characters that have only a few characteristics and this means that they are flat characters. The family are normal human beings with no magic powers and they learn about magic only because of Dorothy. By comparison, the families of Harry are from both the worlds. They are portrayed in great detail and they are mostly round characters - some of them are static and some developing. So far, since the last book of the series has not been published yet, the Dursleys are round and static characters because their nature does not develop and all within and they still stay the same even after the intervention of other people.

V.II. Other human-like characters

Each of the authors used different kinds of division of living creatures. While Baum in his Land of Oz places all the living creatures at the same level, Rowling uses the division that is normally used in the modern world. Baum does not make any differences on the social scale between animals, human and wizards. All the characters that Baum created have human characteristics and thus they should be compared only to the "human-like" characters in Rowling's work. Apart from the ordinary humans in the Oz books, such as Dorothy and her family, there are animals which are elevated into the same position as humans, and the third group that is to be considered, is the group of "non-flesh"⁴⁰ living beings who are at the same level as the others. On the premises of this basic distinction to human-like characters and animals, further division of the human characters should be made. There are basically two types of human characters in both the series. In the Oz series, ordinary people and people with magic powers – wizards or sorcerers can be found. Rowling's division is very similar to the one of Baum, however Rowling has it more thoroughly thought over. In Oz, ordinary people do not usually use magic, but there is a possibility that they can be taught to use it. When Dorothy and her friends travel around the Land of Oz and they need to camp for the night, the Wizard of Oz, who is an ordinary human being from Omaha, uses some kind of magic to build the camp which surprises Dorothy though he used to be only a great humbug. So, he explains how he learned it. "It's a trick Glinda the Sorceress taught me, and it is much better magic than I used to practice in Omaha, or when I first came to Oz," he answered. "When the good Glinda found I was to live in the Emerald City always, she promised to help me, because she said the Wizard of Oz ought really to be a clever Wizard, and not a humbug. So we have been much together and I am learning so fast that I expect to be able to accomplish some really wonderful things in time."⁴¹ Dorothy herself used magic a few times but her abilities were limited only to the use of magic objects, such as the Magic Belt that she took from the Nome King. The distinction that Baum makes and that is probably created to stand for the racial division is based on very similar notions as the one of Rowling, even though it is within the human race itself. This is a clear cut distinction between wizards and muggles. They are considered two different races and the wizards are supposed to have certain genes

⁴⁰ p.7, The Wizard of Oz and Who He Was

⁴¹ The Emerald City of Oz

in a set combination that results in the magical powers. By comparison, in the Oz books it has never been clearly stated where the magical powers come from. The question whether the wizards are chosen people who are granted the powers by somebody else or whether they were born with it. In Rowling's books, Wizards are further divided into categories according to their origins. The category of pureblood wizards is the one of pure wizarding ancestry without any muggle ancestors at all. These families are very rare because of the limited selection of pureblood spouses in the world. This results into the creation of the second category which is called half-blood wizards. A typical example of this group is Harry Potter himself together with the Lord Voldemort, who had one parent a pure wizard, in Harry's case it was the father and in Voldemort's mother, and the other parent is a muggle. Muggles are further divided into two groups. The first of them is born with the combination of genes that resulted in magical powers and are able to perform magic, such as Lily Potter and Hermione Granger, who are both outstanding witches even though born in a non magic family, the name that is used for them is muggle-born. The second group of muggles are normal ordinary people, as uncle Vernon for example, who have no magical powers and if not directed they cannot even see the magical things.

However, not only the blood distinction is made between the wizards. They are further divided on the basis of their varying levels of magical powers. Some of them are said to be powerfully magical while on the other hand there are wizards like Neville Longbottom who seems to have very limited powers. But Neville is a developing character and his limited powers may change later in the series. There are several clues that his weakness in producing magic can be of outer reasons and if these obstacles were eliminated, Neville would be a very powerful wizard. As a better example serves Gilderoy Lockhart who is a wizard with very limited powers. The last group of people that can be born to magical parents are Squibs. They are not muggles but they are not capable of making any magic at all. As an example can stand Argus Filch. Similarly, in the Oz books, there are mighty sorcerers, such as Glinda, and wizards that are much weaker, such as Oz himself.

Another equally important issue is the choice of a particular genre that the authors use for powerful and weak characters. In her books, Rowling uses mostly male characters to be the most important people, such as Harry being the chosen one and Voldemort his enemy. This of course does not mean that only men are the powerful people in Rowling's books, but the number of female characters with the same level of magical power is lower. On the contrary, Baum's choice of female characters for the powerful figures is very exceptional

when the time of release is taken into consideration. The fact that Baum was active in the suffragette movement might have played some role here. A great example of Baum's humor can be seen in the Army of Revolt that was lead by General Jinjur and that decided to dethrone the Scarecrow. A question that is to be considered is whether this was an irony of if Baum expressed his real beliefs.

On the whole, potential division into non-magical humans, wizards and sorcerers, non-flesh characters, and animals can be made.

The author's choice of characterization is dependent on the type of series. While Baum wrote series in which every book is a separate story that can be read alone without the other books, Rowling's story further develops in every book and thus the books should be read chronologically. In the Oz series, the writer uses mainly flat and static characters, even though some exceptions may be found, and on the contrary, in the Harry Potter series, all kinds of characters are to be found, however, Rowling predominantly uses round and developing characters.

V.II.1 Non-magical humans

The most important human character in the Oz books is without any doubt Dorothy, nevertheless, she is not the only non-magical character who somehow wandered into the Land of Oz. A very important figure is The Shaggy Man, a wanderer from America, who got to the Land of Oz with Dorothy in the book *The Road to Oz*. The Shaggy Man seems to be acquainted with the fairy lands because he has the Love Magnet and the way he acts in the book proves that this has not been his first time in a fairy land. The Shaggy Man was welcome to live in the Land of Oz, therefore, he accepted this offer and since that time he has been a proper citizen of the Land of Oz.

During the same adventure on which Dorothy met The Shaggy Man, she also met Button-Bright. Button-Bright is totally lost and does not know where he lives, or who his parents are. He has blue eyes, a chubby face and always wears a sailor suit. Later in the book *Sky Island*, his true identity is revealed. His real name is Saladin Paracelsus de Lambertine Evagne von Smith and he is from Philadelphia. With the help of Santa Claus, who knows all the children in the world, Button-Bright is later taken back to his parents. However, Button Bright and Dorothy are not the only children who found their way to the Land of Oz. Dorothy meets Betsy Bobbin in *Tik-Tok of Oz* and Trot in *The Scarecrow of Oz*. Both

the girls are from America, Betsy from Oklahoma and Trot from California. Another very interesting character is Miss Cuttenclip who looks as a girl of Dorothy's age but she herself states that she may be even older than aunt Em. She lives in her own land of paper dolls that she makes from magic paper that Glinda the Good gave her. When Dorothy wanders to the fairy land for the third time, she is with Zeb who is from California and is somehow related to Dorothy. He himself says that they are second cousins but if Zeb is a real nephew of uncle Hugson, who is the cousin of uncle Henry, this assumption is true but still it is never proved. Zeb does not really like the fairy land and after a short visit to the Emerald City, he decides to go back home.

The main distinction that could be made between the children and adults who accidentally come to the Land of Oz is that the adults usually decide to stay there forever while the children long to get back home to their parents. The Shaggy Man and the Wizard of Oz are not the only adults who decide to spend the rest of their lives in the Land of Oz. An interesting personality, The Braided Man, who Dorothy meets in the Pyramid Mountain while traveling with Zeb and the Wizard of Oz to the Land of Oz, sells boxes of assorted ruffles and he got to the fairy land by the means of digging. He needed a place to store his boxes and thus he decided to keep them in the ground.

Baum used for most of the figures that do not possess magical powers the characterization of flat, stock and static characters. The Shaggy Man is an example of a poor person who does not really care about wealth, The Braided Man can be interpreted as a prototype of a scientist who is happy when he can work on his projects and does not need any company.

In addition, Baum created four different races of people that inhabit the Land of Oz, and because they do not have magical powers and in some ways resemble humans and are "flesh" people, they should be included in this category. These four nations of the Land of Oz are the Munchkins, Gillikins, Winkies, and Quadlings. Munchkins are the first magical characters that Dorothy meets on her first journey to the Land of Oz. The Gillkins live in the north of the Land of Oz and their country is purple, opposite their land is the Quadling country in the south which is red. In the east is the blue Munchkin country and in the west the yellow Winkie country. These four nations live together in peace and they are used as a great example of the possible harmony that can be established in the world.

The characters who do not have any magic powers in the Harry Potter series are called muggles. By the means of flat, stock characters, Rowling very well portrays archetypal

figures, such as the suburban husband for whom the opinion of his neighbors matters the most – this is the case of Vernon Dursley. This type of characterization is helpful when predicting the future deeds of the people. The most important muggles are of course the Dursleys as long as Harry is concerned. Another human that is introduced in the *Harry Potter and Half Blood Prince*, is, The Prime Minister. He is another flat character, even a stock character, and thus he represents the group of politicians in England. He is portrayed in such way that he might be seen as a caricature on the politicians in England. The stock character typology is highlighted by the omission of the proper name for he is a representative of a group and does not even need a name. Dudley is another great example of a stock character, and as such he perfectly represents the spoilt only-child type.

The motivation to address the Prime Minister only by the name of his position is similar to the prominent motivation in the choice of the names that Baum uses for his characters. The names reveal the nature of the figures and so that their behavior can be more easily predicted, or in the case of Baum's characters, so that they are easy to envision.

V.II.2 Wizards and sorcerers

Fantasy literature is a genre in which people with magical powers play an important role. And in most fairy-tale like genres, the witches and wizards are divided into two basic groups - good and bad. The good witches and wizards use their powers only for the good deeds and never for evil. In the Oz books the good witches and wizards are always good and bad wizards are always bad. This dichotomy is once made and it is made for good. While on the other hand, in the Harry Potter series, many characters are round and developing, and the motivation of the characters is sometimes hidden. As an example of a character where the reader must wait till the end of the series to uncover the true character is Professor Snape. He is such a complex character with hidden motivation and he acts in various ways that can be understood differently. Baum's characters are black and white and there is never something in between. The witches and wizards are in these series rare and they are very special citizens of the Land of Oz. They live together with all kinds of many different creatures. In the first Oz book there used to be four most important witches, since Dorothy killed the two wicked witches, the Wicked Witch of the West and the Wicked Witch of the East, there are only good witches now, even though some bad witches are mentioned in the later books. The Good Witch of the South, later a sorceress called Glinda is Dorothy and Ozma's advisor. Whenever there is a problem, Glinda either

helps herself by the means of her magic powers or gives the two advice. Glinda's counterpart in the Harry Potter series is most likely professor Dumbledore who acts in a very similar way to Glinda. Dumbledore always keeps an eye on Harry and whenever Harry needs his help, he is there for him. Dumbledore acts as Harry's protector and his death in the book *Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince* probably signifies the fact that Harry is an adult now and that he does not need anybody's help to defeat Voldemort. Since Dorothy is not a developing character, she will always need Glinda or somebody else to protect and advise her.

The good wizards in the Harry Potter series gather in a secret organization called the Order of Phoenix and the dark wizards are called the Death Eaters and they are united under Voldemort. The most important members of the Order are Albus Dumbledore, Sirius Black, Rubeus Hagrid, Remus John Lupin, Minerva McGonagall, Severus Snape, Arthur and Molly Weasley. All these characters protect Harry. Albus Dumbledore, who is the Headmaster of Hogwarts, had played an important role in Harry's life since his birth. He was the one to decide that Harry should stay with the Dursleys, he invited Harry to Hogwarts and he was Harry's greatest teacher. In the sixth book, *Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince*, it was Dumbledore who helped Harry uncover the truth about Voldemort and thus gave him the key that should help Harry win over Voldemort. What is more, Dumbledore gets killed in the sixth book and this means that Harry has lost another close person. Dumbledore was supposed to be one of the most powerful wizards and his death threatened every wizard in the world because they now realize that unless Harry finds the way to eliminate Voldemort, there is nobody else to do it. Besides Dumbledore there are other wizards who protect Harry at Hogwarts. Namely, they are Rubeus Hagrid, Remus John Lupin, Minerva McGonagall. The other wizards protect Harry mainly outside Hogwarts.

Their counterpart is Lord Voldemort and his followers. Lord Voldemort has gathered a group of followers around him and with their help he started war against the muggle borns and all the half-bloods. It is important at this point to briefly state some facts about Lord Voldemort's life. Voldemort, originally Tom Marvolo Riddle was born to a wizard mother and a muggle father, thus he is half blood himself and this is an interesting point for consideration in Chapter VII.II. Racism and Bigotry. Since he himself has decided to fight against muggle borns and half breeds. Voldemort was raised in a muggle orphanage and did not know about his wizarding origins until Dumbledore came to the orphanage to

inform him about who he was and at the same time to deliver the letter of acceptance to Hogwarts. Voldemort accepted and when studying at Hogwarts he proved to be a very talented wizard, but he also formed his ideas that later caused a war in the wizarding world. After graduating from Hogwarts, Voldemort set out to accomplish his dream to become the most powerful dark wizard in the world. The biggest fear that Voldemort has is his own death. Dumbledore makes it clear that he had to make himself immortal at certain point in history. The explanation that Dumbledore offers Harry is that Voldemort created horcruxes. Horcruxes are objects to which a part of the soul of its creator is hidden in order to prevent his/her death. A horcrux can only be made after committing the worst act of evil - a murder, which in turn breaks the soul. The creation of a horcrux is a very unnatural act and with every horcrux the creator loses a part of his/her soul. Dumbledore revealed to Harry that Voldemort has created seven horcruxes and that every single one of them has to be destroyed. So, evidently, Harry's task gets harder and harder with every bit of information he gains. Even though Voldemort is the biggest enemy that Harry has, he is not the only dark wizard in the world. His followers, the Death Eaters, among whom even some of the most notable citizens of the wizarding world belong, and are dark wizards, too. Among them are: Crabbe, Goyle, Bellatrix Black Lestrange, Lucius Malfoy, Peter Pettigrew, and Severus Snape.

Such unity on the side of good and evil is hard to find in the Oz books. Glinda, the good witch is the mightiest and so she could be seen as a leader and protector of the good people, and on the other hand, there is nobody that would unite the bad witches and wizards, and since there is not any wizard that would be more powerful than Glinda, there is not a real threat to the Land of Oz. Glinda and the Good Witch of the North are the most prominent good witches from the Oz books. Glinda is the most important one and she is considered the wisest of all people in the Land of Oz.

Dorothy later in the series meets The Wizard of Oz and she soon finds out that he is not a magician but only a humbug wizard. The Wizard of Oz got to the Land of Oz in a hot air balloon and decided to stay there and rule the city. After he meets Dorothy, he decides to go back to Omaha, his birthplace, but does not find any of his former friends alive, so he decides to return and stay in the Land of Oz forever, after getting the invitation of Ozma, and later on he even learns some real magic.

The evil that Lord Voldemort embodies is similar to the one of the Wicked Witches in the Oz books. The Wicked Witches enslaved two parts of the Land of Oz and terrorized their inhabitants. Their helpers were Mombi, a witch that was hiding the right ruler of Oz, Ozma; and the crooked magician Dr. Nikidik or Dr. Pipt who are one person. After the death of the Wicked Witches, Glinda became the only person who is allowed to do magic. The Wicked Witches were destroyed and all the other wizards and sorceres are under Glinda's control and thus its source has to be found somewhere else. New evil in the form of the Nome King, Ann Soforth and others appears. Almost in every book the evil one is made a good person and consequently a new enemy has to be introduced in the following book.

Harry and Dorothy are both considered the chosen ones, although the motivation of this choice is a little strange and should all the facts be taken into account, they both happened to be the chosen ones purely accidentally. Dorothy became a hero in the land of Oz because she killed two wicked witches though the first witch was actually killed by the falling house and the second witch was killed by water that Dorothy spilled on her when she was angry without any intention to kill her. Dorothy did not have to learn anything to do that and these things just happened to her, whilst Harry has to undergo many changes and important development in order to overcome Lord Voldemort. Harry is the chosen one upon the choice of Lord Voldemort himself because he could have chosen between two little boys and he had decided for Harry because he thought him more dangerous than Neville.

An equally important issue as the characters themselves is the question of where the magical powers come from. In the Oz books, it has never been clearly stated, thus it can be concluded that the magic comes from the land itself and that several individuals either learned the magic or were born with it, but still, Baum left this question unanswered. In comparison to this, Rowling has this matter thought over and gives the readers a clear explanation. The magical powers develop in a being when his or her life is started and a special combination of genes enables certain people to do magic.

The choice of character types is very similar to the choices that the authors made with all the previously mentioned figures. Baum prominently uses flat and static characters and Rowling wrote her characters mostly round and developing. The exceptions that are to be

found in the Rowling's work are the minor characters such as for example Crabbe and Goyle.

V.II.3 Non-flesh characters

Baum in his series constructed a very unique group of characters. These figures are also magic "beings" who are not people in the exact sense but act as people and to some extent physically resemble the living people who are not made of flesh but they are inanimate objects that were somehow brought to life. Moreover, they have the ability to think, articulate their thoughts and make decisions that are their own. Furthermore, they are very consistent in their behavior and personality and thus they resemble normal people in all characteristics but one which is their physical constitution. These people live a life very similar to normal humans apart from one activity - that is eating - they do everything in the same ways as people do. They can form nations and can eventually be viewed as different races of people or living creatures. Thanks to their personality and complexness these creatures are placed on the same scale as the other "real" people.

The first category there is, are characters that were brought to life intentionally to serve some kind of purpose. Since all the characters in the Land of Oz are on the same level in society, sooner or later they are freed and start to live their own life. The figures that were a creation of a single person were brought to life by magic powder brewed by the crooked magician Dr. Nikitik. The first person to be created in this manner was Jack the Pumpkinhead, a wooden figure whose head is a pumpkin carved as a Jack'o lantern. A boy called Tip made him to scare his guardian, the bad witch Mombi. When Mombi sees Jack, she decides to try the magic powder that she bought before and it proves to work. Later in the series, Nikitik makes another person, the Patchwork girl, who was made to work as a slave for his wife. Upon various consequences, Scraps, that is her name, gains a different personality than she was supposed to get and she does not become a slave at all.

The second type of non-flesh characters is the one of an unknown source of life. Those are The Scarecrow, whom saved Dorothy on her first trip to the Land of Oz and who later got the brains he wanted and became the ruler of Oz. Since the return of the rightful ruler Ozma to the throne, the Scarecrow has lived near the Emerald City and he has been one of the most devoted people to her. Dorothy, however, did not save only The Scarecrow on her way to the Emerald City. Nick the Chopper, or Tin the Woodman was the second non-flesh

character that she encountered. Both Nick and The Scarecrow longed for some values that they thought they lacked. The Scarecrow wanted brains and Nick a heart. The Wizard of Oz gave them both what they wanted but the point of this story was that the real qualities are not dependent on their material proof but once they are the qualities that somebody possesses, they proved by themselves.

Third type of the characters are man-made products, or robots, such as Tik-Tok, who is a mechanical man made by a company and when properly wound up, he thinks, moves and speaks at the same time. A very similar figure is Johnny Dooit who has a copper tool chest with which he can build anything. These characters are again predominantly flat, static and they can be sometimes considered as stock characters.

Finally, characters that form different nations and who live in peace with the other peoples of the Land of Oz. There is a great deal of them - as an example the Fuddles, the Hammerheads, the China people can be mentioned.

Subsequently it can be stated that Baum applied the same mechanisms for animal characters such as the Glass Cat, the Woozy and the Sawhorse. There is not such a distinction made in the Harry Potter books and inanimate objects unless they are enchanted think and act by themselves.

V.III. Animal characters

Besides all these types there is an interesting category of animals. In both the series there are two types of animals. The first type is represented by ordinary animals and the second by animals with supernatural powers or animals that are not of the recognized species, as they either come from mythology and/or they are a pure creation of the author. As mentioned before, in the Oz series, these animals are considered "human-like", because they act and think in the same way as humans. The animals make their own decisions and when compared to all the other creatures living in the Land of Oz, they are considered to be normal citizens, they are simply another race of human beings who are on the same level as all the others. On the other hand, however, the animals in Harry Potter are animals as such whether they are ordinary or magic animals. The animal category in the Harry Potter series is very interesting from the point of animal symbolism.

Harmony in which people and animals should live together is an important issue in both the series. Baum used personified animals that form nations to depict the way they should be treated. Although Rowling uses a different method, she also implies that there is only one way how to live together and it is all based on love and respect.

Both the series have characters that act as ordinary animals. In the Land of Oz, the situation of the perception of animals is a little more difficult because all the animals that enter the fairy land are not the same anymore and they are elevated upon the level of humans. Among the animals that can be sorted into this category are firstly those that uncle Henry and aunt Em own in Kansas and since they have never entered a fairy land, they have always been ordinary animals. In the course of time, Dorothy travels to the Land of Oz with three different animals. The first one is her dog Toto. Toto acts as an ordinary animal even though the other animals seem to have been affected by the magic of the Land of Oz and they start speaking. Toto remains silent until the end of the book *The Emerald City of Oz*. Toto does not go with Dorothy on her second journey and instead of him a hen gets accidentally swept to Oz with Dorothy. When this hen starts speaking, Dorothy realizes that she must be in a fairy land. Billina, who used to be a normal hen, suddenly has her own will, and decides to stay in Oz. The third animal that appears in the series as Dorothy's pet is Eureka. Eureka is again at the beginning an ordinary cat and upon entering the fairy land, she begins to act as a human. The magic of Oz that causes this change in the animals is a great idea because the animals can articulate their needs and express their own

opinions on how they were treated in their previous life. When taking all the animals into consideration, it is only Toto who throughout the series represents the group of ordinary animals.

On the contrary, in the Harry Potter series there are many animals, that do not differ so much from the animals in our world. People own animals as pets and the animals there play the same role as they do in the muggle world, however they may be a little different in their physiognomy and sometimes they are not of a known species and they are taken either from mythology or they are the author's creation.

Almost every student at Hogwarts has a pet, most of them have an owl. Owls symbolize messengers in many mythologies and in the Harry Potter series their function is not very different because the owls are not only for entertainment but they are very practical indeed because they deliver the post. The students who own an owl are: Harry Potter, Draco Malfoy, Ron Weasley, and many others. Hermione has a unique pet, a part-Kneazle, part cat, named Crookshanks, which defines her perfectly. However, not only the students have pets, professor Dumbledore owns a Phoenix called Fawkes. The phoenix symbolizes rebirth and regeneration; purity, light, and transformation. In the legend, when the phoenix got old, it set itself on fire and a new phoenix was born from the ashes. Fawkes can be seen as a bringer of hope for Harry, but also for Dumbledore, because this special choice of pet, can be a clue for the readers, and thus it is possible that Dumbledore has some features similar to the phoenixes and he still therefore may be able to help Harry in his future life although he is momentarily "physically" dead. Or is Dumbledore similar in some ways to Guy Fawkes? Lord Voldemort owns a snake. Snakes represent transition in shedding the skin, and from the information that the reader has about Voldemort, who can speak Parseltongue, the language of snakes, and about the horcruxes that he created, a better pet for Voldemort could not have been chosen.

Many different animals that appear in the Harry Potter series are based on mythological creatures, others are derived from real animals and some are purely the creations of J. K. Rowling.

The tolerance and harmony in which all the inhabitants of the fairy lands should live is also portrayed in the case of Winged Monkeys and the House Elves. Both these species play the role of servants to their masters and sooner or later they get the chance to gain freedom. The House Elves are special creatures in the Harry Potter series who can produce a limited

amount of magic and they are to serve their masters in all situations. The Winged Monkeys play a similar role, however, they are ordered to fulfill only three wishes of their owners. Whoever becomes the owner of the monkeys, has the three wishes. After a long time of being servants of various masters, Dorothy gives the monkeys to the Good Witch Glinda, who treats them with respect. The problem of the House Elves in the Harry Potter series is deeper because it addresses the issue of slavery in a more consistent manner. This will be dealt with in Chapter VII.II. Racism and Bigotry.

Other animals that can be seen in the Harry Potter series are spiders, snakes, gnomes, gargoyles, hippogriffs, dragons, etc. All these animals are members of recognized species in the fantasy world and they are all treated as animals.

Analogously to the categories that Baum created within people like characters, Baum made animals that are not made of flesh and come to live by the means of the magic powder, such as the Sawhorse, Gawp and the Glass Cat.

The number of personified animals in the Oz books is very high and again they share their position in the society with all the other inhabitants of the Land of Oz. The animals share the same characteristics with people and the fact that they are sometimes portrayed as stock characters depicts some of the faults that the human nature can have. Professor H.M. Woggle-Bug, T.E. is a caricature of an over-educated person. He used to be an ordinary woggle-bug, but he became educated in a country school where he lived. T.E. stands for thoroughly educated and H.M. for highly magnified, because one day he was discovered and accidentally magnified. He uses great words and later he even becomes the President of the College of Art and Athletic Perfection.

In addition to all these animal characters there are the personified animals, such as The Cowardly Lion and the Hungry Tiger.

A very interesting category in the Harry Potter series are the Animagi who are types of wizards that have the ability to change his/her form into an animal whenever wanted. The form that the wizard becomes is not upon his/her choice thus the form reflects the physical condition and character of the person involved in the process. Some of the known Animagi in the series are Sirius Black, Minerva McGonagall, Peter Pettigrew, and James Potter. Sirius, James and Peter decided to be Animagi because they had to protect their

dear friend Lupin who is a werewolf and they do not want him get into any trouble when wondering in the woods.

Sirius takes the form of a dog that symbolizes many things, for example guidance, protection, loyalty, faithfulness, watchfulness and the hunt, or even the pack meaning family life. The dog in the Chinese zodiac represents loyalty, steadfastness, persistence in adversity and sensitivity to feelings. Sirius's name when he is in the Animagus form is Padfoot, which can be found in the Yorkshire folklore with the significance of a black dog that if of the size of a calf that haunted lonely roads. Harry's father James used to take the form of a stag which represents pride, independence, boldness, bravery and purification. As Severus Snape put it many times, James Potter was sometimes even arrogant but this description does not negate these characteristics. Peter was a rat, which is an important Chinese symbol meaning sly and cunning and such person could even betray, and professor McGonagall was a cat, which is a symbol of an individualist.

Boggarts are another type of magical creatures invented by J. K. Rowling. They change their shape according to the person who sees them and take the form of something or somebody that the person fears the most, which means that they can take also the form of an animal. An animal appears in front of Ron Weasley and Seamus Finnegan. Ron's boggart changes into a spider, however more important is the boggart that Seamus sees as it unfolds as a banshee. A banshee is taken from an old Irish myth that says that the scream of a banshee brings the death.

A very important and powerful spell that the characters sometimes use, the Patronus charm, creates a patron that shields the creator from any harm. The Patronus that everybody creates is different and some may create a Patronus in the form of an animal. Harry Potter creates a Patronus that is a stag, which can signify that Harry resembles his father in many characteristic features and that he still confides him to be a symbol of uttermost protective power, being his father.

The four houses of Hogwarts have animals in their signs and when looked more deeply into this symbolism, many similarities with the supposed nature of the houses can be found. Gryffindor has a lion that usually means courage, pride, nobility, fairness, splendor, power, majesty and strength. Hufflepuff has a badger as a house animal. A badger symbolizes aggressiveness, determination, passion, and wisdom. The house of Ravenclaw is represented by an eagle whose characteristics are passion, creativity, strength, healing,

prosperity and wealth. A serpent is the sign of the Slytherin house. Serpents mean trouble, wisdom, death, passion and cunningness.

VI. Time and space

VI.I. Where do the adventures take place? Is the place hidden?

The key question regarding any fantasy work is whether or not the fantasy world is related to the actual world of everyday experience and it is so when does this happen and what does it take place. There are three basic possibilities for the creation of the setting. Firstly, it is a world that is parallel with ours; secondly, it is an entirely imaginary world; and lastly, an entrance to the pre-history of our world is created.

The first type is represented in both The Wizard of Oz and Harry Potter series. The rules of such a parallel world include the creation of “doors” or “portkeys” that could connect the two parallel worlds. The theory of fantasy also says that when a parallel world is created, it is usually accidentally discovered by a hero from our world. This is certainly true in the case of Dorothy, who is an ordinary girl from Kansas and has nothing in common with the fantasy world until the cyclone takes her there. Harry, however, is originally from the other world and he himself never discovers the parallel world on his own. He needed somebody to show him the way and what is more, to inform him about the world.

Dorothy discovered a new world to her and so did Harry but the greatest difference between these two is that Harry originally belonged to the other world, so every time, from the very the first time that he entered the fantasy world, he has been repeatedly going back “home”. On the other hand, Dorothy used to have her home in Kansas before she moved with her family into the fairy land, and since then she has not actually gone back to Kansas.

From the above mentioned it becomes apparent that both the authors created fantasy worlds that are parallel to our own, however each of them has approached this issue from a different perspective.

In the case of the fairy lands in the Oz books, they can be envisioned as lands that are next to, above or under our world. They are actually placed somewhere next to our world, but still on Earth. Likewise the fantasy world in Harry Potter is on Earth too but it is not situated next to the existing places but it is really parallel and blends into our world. Both the authors had to deal with the question of the separation of these fantasy worlds from our world. Baum based his world in unknown parts of our world and from the books it is obvious that until a certain point in the history of Oz, the fantasy world could possibly be

seen by ordinary humans, and it had to be put under some kind of magic spell to make it invisible. The Land of Oz is surrounded by the Deadly Desert and it used to be thought that it is impassable. Since Dorothy managed to pass the desert on a boat constructed by Johnny Dooit and the Nome King got to the Emerald City by the means of digging a tunnel under the desert, all the possible intruders had to be prevented from entering it again, and thus Glinda the Good put the Land of Oz under a spell that would make it invisible. This would mean that the other fairy lands that surround the Land of Oz are visible and since Baum did not deal with this question, it is not possible to answer it fully.

By comparison, Rawlings's wizarding world is blended into the normal world and thus even the geography is the same. There are many magical places mentioned in the books. It is possible to find the magic places geographically, however it is made clear that they are enchanted, and so it is impossible for the muggles to see them. The magic is what separates the normal world from the wizarding world. The magic places are entered by using magic and Harry, who is new to the wizarding world, has to learn it all: "He [Hagrid] tapped the wall three times with the point of his umbrella. The brick he had touched quivered—it wriggled—in the middle, a small hole appeared—it grew wider and wider—a second later they were facing an archway large enough even for Hagrid, an archway onto a cobbled street that twisted and turned out of sight"⁴². Here, Harry learns how to access the Diagon Alley. The first encounter with platform nine and three-quarters is another example of entering the wizarding world. Harry has to walk through the wall separating platforms nine and ten he finds himself next to the Hogwarts Express.⁴³ Because these magic places are on Earth, they must be made impenetrable for the ordinary muggles. An explanation of how one manages to enter the magic world is given to Harry by Mr. Weasley at the Quidditch World Cup. "Seats a hundred thousand" (World Cup stadium), said Mr. Weasley, spotting the awestruck look on Harry's face. "Ministry task force of five hundred have been working on it all year. Muggle Repelling Charms on every inch of it. Every time muggles have got anywhere near here all year, they've suddenly remembered urgent appointments and had to dash away again...bless them."⁴⁴ From this passage it becomes clear that it is not a proper magical place and therefore, it must be enchanted in order to keep ordinary humans away. This kind of magical site can be seen as very similar to the whole fairy land

⁴² p. 71, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*

⁴³ p. 117, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*

⁴⁴ p. 108-109, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*

in Baum's conception. The Land of Oz had to be eventually put under a strong charm in order not to be penetrated by outsiders.

Nobody is sure where exactly the Land of Oz is, because Baum does not give any further specification and left only clues for speculation. Since the characters who accidentally entered the fairy lands have come from the United States, it's difficult to determine whether Oz is located somewhere near this country. The best guess is that it's somewhere in the South Pacific, maybe near Australia. The strongest evidence for this is one of Baum's short stories, "Nelebel's Fairyland," which places the Forest of Burzee, which is on the same continent as Oz, to the west of San Diego, California, however the distance is unknown. Another piece of evidence that the Land of Oz can be in the Pacific is in the book *Ozma of Oz*, where Dorothy was on a sea voyage from the United States to Australia when she was swept overboard by a storm. There is also a clue that some parts of the fantasy world are under our world such as in the case of the Glass City in the book *Dorothy and Wizard in Oz*. Dorothy got to the Glass City during an earthquake in California and she fell through a hole in the earth. All in all, San Diego is in California, Dorothy fell through a hole in the ground in California and she had to walk to get to the Land of Oz. Baum is in his infrequent clues quite consistent and thus approximate position of the Land of Oz can only be assumed. As a result of the creation of a new fantasy continent, Baum had to elaborate the geography too. The maps of the fantasy world are very detailed and the earliest published map of the Land of Oz, and another one showing the countries surrounding Oz, was published as the endpapers of *Tik-Tok of Oz*. These endpapers were also used in *The Annotated Wizard of Oz*.

Since Rowling has created a world that blends with our world, she did not have to deal with the problem of depicting a totally new geographical map. The following citation supports the assumption that the wizarding world really does blend into our world. "Charlie's in Romania studying dragons, and Bill's in Africa doing something for Gringotts."⁴⁵ Most of the important sites that are mentioned in the series are situated in London. They are of course hidden from muggles. They can be hidden in buildings that resemble ruins or unused houses, or they can be entered by various portkeys that are hidden in muggle objects, or they can even be under ground. Hagrid gives the readers further evidence that the Diagon Alley is in London, England by explaining to Harry where

the Gringotts bank is: "Why would you be mad to try and rob Gringotts?" Harry asked. "Gringotts is hundreds of miles under London, see. Deep under the Underground. Yeh'd die of hunger tryin' ter get out, even if yeh did manage ter get yer hands on summat."⁴⁵ His means that the bank is directly under London and thus Diagon Alley is there also. Other important buildings, such as the Ministry of Magic and St. Mungo's Wizards' Hospital, are in London too.

⁴⁵ p. 107, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
⁴⁶ p. 64, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

VI.II. Means of getting to the parallel world

Both of the fantasy worlds in each of the series are well separated from our world but still there is a possibility of entering them. In Baum's series, the people who got to the fantasy world mainly got there by accident. Dorothy was first transported to the Land of Oz by a cyclone, the second time she gets there with the help of storm, the fourth time by an earthquake and for Ozma's birthday, she walks straight into the fairy land when she enters an enchanted road.

However, the hard task is not only entering the fantasy world but also being able to leave it. The first time, Dorothy is taken back home to Kansas by magic shoes and all the rest of the times the magic belt is used. Later, the magic belt is even used to transport Dorothy and her friends to the Land of Oz, however only one person is permitted to use it-Ozma of Oz.

The means of transportation between the two worlds in the Harry Potter series are various, but mainly the wizards have to find certain hidden portkeys that either open the door to the parallel world or they transport them to the desired place. The portkeys are for example hidden in the wall between platform ten and nine; the one to enter Diagon Alley is in a brick in the wall; and you have to use an old phone booth in order to enter the Ministry. Once the muggles are informed about the portkeys and they know where to find them, they can enter the wizarding world. This is supported by the fact that Hermione's parents, who are muggles, can be seen in Diagon Alley and in the Leaky Cauldron.

It is obvious that both the authors use magical or enchanted objects for transportation into the fantasy worlds. This transportation is a means of traveling through time and space. The transportation by the magic belt and the weather phenomenon in the Oz books is in many ways similar to that by the Floo-Network and Apparating in the Harry Potter books. This traveling in time and space is possible if existence of some kind of wormholes is taken into consideration. According to the definition, a wormhole, also known as an Einstein-Rosen bridge, "is a hypothetical topological feature of spacetime that is essentially a "shortcut" through space and time. A wormhole has at least two mouths which are connected to a single throat. Matter can 'travel' from one mouth to the other by passing through the throat."⁴⁷ All the mentioned forms of transportation from one place to another involve some kind of movement that is felt by the people involved. Traveling by the means of

⁴⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wormhole>

magic shoes is described in the book *Wonderful Wizard of Oz* like this: "Dorothy now took Toto up solemnly in her arms, and having said one last good-bye she clapped the heels of her shoes together three times, saying: "Take me home to Aunt Em!" Instantly she was whirling through the air, so swiftly that all she could see or feel was the wind whistling past her ears. The Silver Shoes took but three steps, and then she stopped so suddenly that she rolled over upon the grass several times before she knew where she was. At length, however, she sat up and looked about her. "Good gracious!" she cried. For she was sitting on the broad Kansas prairie.." ⁴⁸ The sensation that the involved person feels is very similar to the one when traveling by the means of the magic belt. Similarly, the Floo Network is a network of wormholes, and the person who wants to use it, has to use the Floo Powder. The person pronounces the name of his wished destination and is taken there almost in no time. The traveler realizes that the world around is spinning and rushing past. This also allows people to communicate without having to travel to the location. The similarity is obvious and both the authors allow these means to be used to travel within the fantasy world and also from one world to another.

Apart from the use of magical objects such as flying carpets, broomsticks and other that are mentioned in both the series, there is a special transportation that every person with magical powers can learn, and that is apparition. Apparition is a form of teleportation. A wizard can disappear from one location, and instantly reappear, apparate in another. Both apparating and disappearing are typically accompanied by a distinctive cracking sound, possibly caused by the abrupt motion of air due to the sudden presence or absence of a body. When Harry apparates with the help of Dumbledore in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, it is discovered that apparition comes with a very unpleasant squeezing sensation, as though being sent through a tight rubber tube. This is too evident a proof of the idea of wormholes being used in the Harry Potter series.

⁴⁸ The Wonderful Wizard of Oz

VI.III. How does the author deal with the notion of time?

Once the fantasy genre is chosen, it must be clearly decided how time passes in the fantasy world. Does it pass at the same rate as in the normal world? Is it faster or slower? Both Baum and Rowling use the same time flow that can be found in the common world. This decision in the case of Rowling is supported by the idea, that the two worlds, the wizarding and muggle world, blend together, and had she decided otherwise, the two worlds could not possibly blend. However, Baum had the choice left up to himself and a possible change in the area of the rate of time would not destroy the logic of his stories. Even with this choice, Baum decided against changing the time flow and thus it flows at the same rate as it does in the normal world.

The time flow is essential for Rowling's Harry Potter series and various time lines can be created. Every book describes one year in Harry Potter's life and the series starts when Harry is eleven years old. Rowling always gives the readers precise time information and thus it is sometimes very easy to connect the events in the common world to those in the wizarding world. The seven years of Harry's life that the books describe are chronologically organized, however, several detours into the past are taken. These are created in order to include Harry Potter, and the readers, into the events that are essential in order to understand the present. Because Rowling informs about the time when all the events that are mentioned in the series take place, it is possible to create a timeline that goes from the early history of the world into present.

Baum, on the contrary, is not as precise as Rowling in placing the events into a certain period in the history, and the dates are only implied by colliding events, and thus a more thorough examination is needed to somehow place the events into a certain point in history. As an example that the things that happen on Earth at least sometimes influence the life in the fairy lands can be seen the earthquake that brought Dorothy and Zeb to the Glass City. "Tell me, intruder, was it you who caused the Rain of Stones?" For a moment the boy did not know what he meant by this question. Then, remembering the stones that had fallen with them and passed them long before they had reached this place, he answered: "No, sir; we didn't cause anything. It was the earthquake."⁴⁹ This event does not only serve to prove that the happenings in the normal world are related to the ones in the

⁴⁹ Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz

fantasy world, but also some kind of historical timing can be implied. Dorothy was in California traveling from San Francisco when the earthquake came. When the train arrives, Dorothy explains to Zeb why she is late. "We had a lot of earthquakes," said Dorothy. "Didn't you feel the ground shake?" "Yes; but we're used to such things in California," he replied. "They don't scare us much." "The conductor said it was the worst quake he ever knew." "Did he? Then it must have happened while I was asleep," he said thoughtfully."⁵⁰

Since this earthquake is described as the worst in history, it must have been the big San Francisco earthquake in the year 1906. The events are described chronologically, one after the other, according to their order. Moreover, Baum uses a distinction of time that is the same as in the normal world, such as hours, days, weeks, months, and years.

To sum up, the only problem that Baum caused the readers is that he never used dates or any more precise time specification. This means that the reader is never told how much time passed between the journeys that Dorothy was on, and the information about the duration of the journeys is also omitted.

Another issue that is very often dealt with in fantasy literature is traveling in time. Traveling in time is only possible in fantasy books that deal with time that flows like a river. When time is thought of as a flowing entity, future is unreal and thus it is possible to modify it to a certain extent. Both the authors share the same time conceptions and thus traveling in time is possible in both the series, even though Baum has never explored this possibility to develop his stories. On the contrary, Rowling's characters travel in time and even in some cases adjust the future. The rules for time travel are set and no changes of the events are allowed. Wizards go back to the past using so called time turners and this is first introduced in *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* where Hermione uses this device to manage to go to all her classes since she has taken up so many of them. When Sirius needs help, Dumbledore suggests Hermione that she has the means of how to do that in her hands, and remind her: "But remember this, both of you. *You must not be seen*. Miss Granger, you know the law - you know what is at stake...*you-must-not-be-seen*."⁵¹ The fact that Dumbledore warns Hermione and Harry twice implies that the magical means of manipulating with time break or bend the natural laws of the actual world or exploit

⁵⁰ Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz

⁵¹ p. 423-424, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*

VII. Can these series be seen as a problem from any point of view?

Both the series thanks to their content have provoked different types of controversy varying from religious to nationalistic and political. Some groups have always wanted to ban the books from one reason or another. They might have “over-interpreted” the message hidden in the books and/or their beliefs are so strict that they could not accept the books at all.

The most prominent reasons why the books should be banned were of religious, political and social character.

VII.I. Religion and occultism

Most of the controversies concerning religious issues in the Oz and Harry Potter books came from the United States where religion is a very prominent feature, on the contrary, this kind of controversy was much weaker in other countries where the books were published. The almost one century old case of banning *The Wizard of Oz* in the United States that was based on the same questions has not been forgotten. The problems that may be discussed are whether the “promotion of witchcraft” that is a leading theme in the books is harmful for children in any aspect. Witchcraft, occultism and paganism that is not acceptable for the Christian religion are things that people are not supposed to associate with and thus having a happy and good main character of books who is in favor of these things can lead the children to the path of doing the same, probably trying to find some facts about occultism and paganism. In addition, the children who would get involved in these magical things would not be able to play the role of “good Christians”. Witchcraft, occultism and Satanism are all banned by the Catholic Church and many other Protestant churches and thus should not be promoted. The Bible says: “There shall not be found among you anyone who...practices witchcraft, or a soothsayer, or one who interprets omens, or a sorcerer, or anyone who conjures spells, or a medium, or a spiritist, or one who calls up the dead. For all who do these things are an abomination of the Lord...”⁵³ Both Harry and Dorothy’s worlds might be fictional but still, the pagan practices they promote are to some people real and dangerous. As it is often pointed out that few children have the Biblical knowledge to evaluate good and evil or that they have the strength to resist threats as occult, spiritualism and paganism, it is them who are most vulnerable to such threats to

⁵³ Deuteronomy 18:9-12

their beliefs. Children can easily confuse Biblical truth and the pagan belief and thus destroy their Christian faith.

Another argument that the promoters of banning the Oz and Harry Potter books use is that for example in Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* and C. S. Lewis' *Chronicles of Narnia*, magic is produced in lands that are imaginary in time and space and therefore, it is much harder to make a connection with the real world and apply the rules to the real world. Moreover, the magic performed in the books mentioned before is limited to wizards that are typical in the perception of the readers and thus, there is almost no possibility to confuse the two worlds. On the contrary, the Harry Potter and Oz books can be in certain ways connected to the real world in time and space and what is more, the people who produce magic are children themselves.

Moreover, even the whole idea of good witches is even more impossible and thus the books are considered to be untrue and unrealistic and not suitable for educating children as these notions are considered to undermine Christian beliefs. Magic of all kinds is unacceptable the Bible says: "And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the LORD of hosts."⁵⁴ It is obvious that everybody who uses magic will be punished.

In addition to these thoughts, the idea of animals and even inanimate objects that were in Baum's books elevated to the same level as human beings is theologically impossible and so children might be misled. The issue of inanimate objects, creations of people is mentioned in Jeremiah. "Every man is brutish in his knowledge: every founder is confounded by the graven image: for his molten image is falsehood, and there is no breath in them. They are vanity, and the work of errors: in the time of their visitation they shall perish."⁵⁵ This monologue gives exact examples of what is considered nonsense and the idea of man made objects that would have the same position in society as people is one of the concerns that religious groups had.

⁵⁴ Malachi 3:5

⁵⁵ Jeremiah 10:14-15

The fantasy genre itself could be seen very problematic from the point of view of the journeys into different worlds. Some non-Christian religious groups, some of these based on satanic or pagan beliefs, share the idea of astral traveling. Because of the very close similarity of astral traveling with Dorothy and Harry's journeys, children could become interested in these kinds of religions, therefore, the idea of being much happier in the another, parallel world is unacceptable and can lead to harmful disassociation of children from the real world and real "life" together with its values.

In the case of Harry Potter, the controversy between the religious groups that aspire to ban these books and the groups that are in favor of them influenced even the former and current Pope. Their popularity is so great that it was impossible to be left unnoticed - the late Pope John Paul II, who was very much in favor of the books, praised them for their message about the evils of racism and genocide that they convey. Pope Benedict XVI. is more careful with the praise of the books and he considers them a subtle seduction to the children but neither he sees it as a threat to their future life as Christians.

All in all both the series are now considered as harmless for the children and even some Christian bookshops sell these books, because they claim to have found Christian themes in the analysis of the story. The book *The Hidden Key to Harry Potter: Understanding the Meaning, Genius, and Popularity of Joanne Rowling's Harry Potter Novels*, written by John Granger who is a reader in the Orthodox Church, develops these ideas even further and comes to the assumption that the books encourage the readers to follow the Christian morals included in the Ten Commandments. Not only Harry Potter but also Dorothy is a good Christian in the point of view of living according to the Christian rules. Both the characters live according to the Ten Commandments.

Finally, when most of the fairy-tales, for example Snow White, are compared to these series, it is easy to note the similarities such as the fight against evil, the victory of good over evil, and learning life's lessons about prejudice, corruption, abuse, oppression and power. So why should some fairy-tales be allowed and some banned?

VII.II. Racism and Bigotry

The author's view on racism and bigotry and the way it is presented in the books can function as an excellent example of the views that were promoted at the times when the books were published. Moreover, not only the author's ideas but also the ideas of the whole society can be derived, however only to some extent.

The original Oz books contained depictions that were considered humorous almost a hundred years ago, but since then the times have changed and such things are not acceptable in nowadays society anymore - these are the racial stereotypes that can be applied to Africans and African-Americans. There were even several attempts to change the original version for the later editions so that the stories would be more acceptable for the public. As an example can be used the changes of the publishing house Books of Wonder who edited *The Patchwork Girl of Oz* and *Rinkintink in Oz*. The song that the living phonograph plays is in the original: "Ah wants mah Lulu, mah coal-black Lulu;"⁵⁶ and in the edited version, this was changed into: "Ah want my Lulu, mah cross-eyed Lulu."⁵⁷ These were not the only changes in the book, thus more changes were applied to the band of creatures that Ojo, The Patchwork Girl and The Glass Cat meet on their journey to all the countries of the Land of Oz. Baum called the creatures Tottenhots, and it is obvious that this was a play on the Hottentot tribe in Africa. According to his description, "Their skins were dusky and their hair stood straight up, like wires, and was brilliant scarlet in color. Their bodies were bare except for skins fastened around their waists and they wore bracelets on their ankles and wrists, and necklaces, and great pendant earrings."⁵⁸ Indeed this is almost an exact description of an African tribe and thus the description that Baum used was edited and removed and one picture was taken out. Moreover, Baum used the Tottenhots in the book *Rinkitink in Oz* where another picture was deleted and not used. These attempts were rare and after some time the books have been published according to the Baum's original version and the decisions were left up to the reader himself. The publishing house Books of Wonder did not change any other books even though the reasons for editing were the same as with the other two books. As a result

⁵⁶ *The Patchwork Girl of Oz*

⁵⁷ *The Patchwork Girl of Oz* - published by The Books of Wonder

⁵⁸ *The Patchwork Girl of Oz*

of possible concerns of the readers, the books that contain possibly problematic parts include a cautionary warning in the preface.

The question whether Baum was a racist is very hard to answer. The books undoubtedly include caricatures of ethnic stereotypes and Baum even puts some ideas that might be seen as controversial in today's point of view, and what is important when reading these books is that the time and situation in which the books were written is taken into account. What is more, to understand the values of Baum, it is necessary to understand the values of his contemporaries. All of the human characters, except the Tottenhots, were portrayed in such a manner that only the assumption that they are white appears to be the only possibility. The omission of the other races could be seen racist after considering that Baum tried to depict as many types as possible. In addition to the fact that the only norm was white at his times, he certainly was a racist to some extent because he was a natural product of his society which is from the nowadays opinion considered racist. The ethnic stereotypes are to be seen in the Tottenhots most prominently, but this is not the only problematic part of the books. There are some racist episodes that can be pointed out. For example when Dorothy meets the dough people in Bunbury, Baum does not forget to mention the differences in color in the people. "The wife of Pop Over was several shades darker than her husband. "Aren't you overdone?" the little girl asked her. "No indeed," answered the woman. "I'm neither overdone nor done over; I'm just Mrs. Over, and I'm the President of the Bunbury Breakfast Band."⁵⁹ However in this perspective, Baum can be seen as a very tolerant person, because in case that this remark is thought to be racist, he does not restrict higher positions only to white people.

The Oz books, however are very mild in the racist point of view when compared to other Baum's works and to the values shared by the society of that time, nevertheless, they are more than unacceptable when looked at from this aspect. On contrary, his two editorials on Native Americans, that he wrote for the Aberdeen Saturday Pioneer which he owned, can be seen highly atrocious. Aberdeen is in South Dakota, where the Sioux tribes used to live and where in the year 1890 many Sioux people joined a religious movement called "Ghost Dance" that believed in Jesus to return as a Native American. Most certainly, this movement was seen dangerous to many white people and thus a new wave of hatred against Native American arose. Baum himself was very much against Native Americans

and on the 20th December, 1890 he wrote: "With his fall the nobility of the Redskin is extinguished, and what few are left are a pack of whining curs who lick the hand that smites them. The Whites, by law of conquest, by justice of civilization, are masters of the American continent, and the best safety of the frontier settlements will be secured by the total annihilation of the few remaining Indians."⁶⁰ Not only did Baum agree with the massacre, he even explained the right of the white people for doing so: "Their glory has fled, their spirit broken, their manhood effaced; better that they die than live the miserable wretches that they are. History would forget these latter despicable beings, and speak, in later ages of the glory of these grand Kings of forest and plain that Cooper loved to heroism."⁶¹ Thanks to The Sitting Bull Editorial and The Wounded Knee Editorial, Baum was later compared to Adolf Hitler and his ideas were very close to the idea of genocide, however, there were also other interpretations that considered these two Editorials to be ironic and compared them to Swift's Modest Proposal. Baum, of course, was not the only one to write about Native Americans in this tone. Namely James Fennimore Cooper and Thomas Jefferson dealt with the same issue and they were even more consistent in their approach. The hostility towards native Americans was a norm at that time and while on the one hand, Baum wrote these two editorials that were full of hatred and aggressiveness, on the other hand, he calls for all the nations to live together in peace and this can be seen in most of his works. But still, the two editorials in the Saturday Pioneer should not be forgotten.

Within the society of that time, Baum's ideas expressed in the Oz books were very progressive, and for example the fact that he and his family devoted their time to fight for women's rights and the fact that in his books he has many different peoples living together and sharing their rights, was rather modern. Another very unique idea is that one of the Tottenhots was made to sit on the jury of the Emerald City of Oz meanwhile this was at that time unthinkable in the United States, it was impossible to have an African-American on a jury at those times. To sum up, Baum should really be viewed with all the considerations of the historic context and the times of the release of this works and should not be judged so strictly.

⁵⁹ The Emerald City of Oz

⁶⁰ The Sitting Bull Editorial, Saturday Pioneer, December 20, 1890

⁶¹ The Sitting Bull Editorial, Saturday Pioneer, December 20, 1890

The one century that divides the two authors influenced the society and therefore new values were established so that racism has now become an issue. J. K. Rowling deals with these problems in her Harry Potter books. The way she approaches these issues has been praised many times and even by the Pope John Paul II.

One of the most important issues that the wizarding world has to face is intolerance and bigotry. Rowling herself stated in one interview: "... bigotry is probably one thing I detest most."⁶² On the basis of her conviction she decided to deal with this problem in her books and thus she divided the human race into the two categories that were already mentioned in the chapter that analyses the characters; and so they should be explored at this point. The two races are wizards and muggles, who correspond to the ordinary people of this world. The problem of the wizard world is that it becomes "contaminated" with so called half-bloods and muggle borns. The intolerance in the world made by J. K. Rowling is based on the notion of "pure blood". The main promoter of the idea that the wizard world should consist only from the "purebloods" is Lord Voldemort who at some point in the history of the wizarding world became the leader of a group of wizards called the Death Eaters – the believers of his ideas.

The Death Eaters are an organization of dark wizards who gather around Lord Voldemort and who have sworn loyalty to him. Each of the Death Eaters has a mark burned into the skin on their left forearm. The organization operates in utmost secrecy and it is only Lord Voldemort who knows the identity of all the members. The Dark Mark on the left forearm as a membership sign can be found similar to the signs of the beasts mentioned in the Bible. Revelations 13:16 states that the sign of the beast would be burned into the individual's right arm and the marked ones would never be permitted to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Another similarity in history can be found and this is with the Nazis because Hitler's prisoners in the Concentration camps had a number tattooed on their left forearms. The similarity of Voldemort's characters with the Devil and Hitler can be seen as disturbing and it is obvious that Rowling has decided to use this reference to highlight that the issue she is addressing in the books is a very important one.

There are many parallels in the concept of persecution that Rowling portrays in her books and in the persecution that the Nazis promoted during the Second World War – in both

⁶² Entertainment Weekly, 9/7/2000

cases there is one elite group that is considered pure and the other groups should be either eliminated or restricted to living on the edge of the society. One of the worst crimes in the wizarding world is breeding with the non-prominent race. All these ideas were used by Hitler in his propaganda during the Second World War. What is more, Rowling even uses a very similar type of personality to the one of Hitler. Lord Voldemort and Adolf Hitler were both “half pure” and thus they fought against the people that were of the same origin as they themselves. The way Rowling teaches the kids to be tolerant is very clever and she used different methods to pass down the message; compared to Baum who uses the method of a good example. Rowling also uses examples too, but the examples she uses are of both kinds and thus the children have the possibility to choose the right way and learn how to make good choices. When it comes to prejudice, it was well pictured on both on the affected sides. Uncle Vernon functions as a counterpart to Lucius Malfoy, because they both hate the other “race” without any reason, just on the basis of their assumptions. Harry’s uncle Vernon expressed himself more than clearly in the book *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, when he gets mad at Harry, he yells at him: “I warned you! I will not tolerate mention of your abnormality under this roof.”⁶³ Both these figures share the same opinion, they consider the other race abnormal. A very similar example of prejudice that is based on the lack of knowledge can be seen in the Oz books. In the Road to Oz, Dorothy and her friends travel through different fairy lands and fairy kingdoms. Suddenly they get to the Kingdom of Foxes who are very afraid of Donkeys living not far from them, and although they have never met, they are sure that they do not like each other. The Donkeys share the same attitudes and later, when they meet together, they realize that making assumptions that are not supported by any clear evidence is not very clever and thus should not be made at all.

The second example of racism and bigotry that Rowling gives her readers is portrayed in the case of the House Elves who are predominantly considered to be a lower sort of beings and thus they do not have to be treated with respect, moreover, they are not free beings, they are owned. Here, Rowling submerges deeper into the problem of racism and criticizes enslavement. The most prominent figure in the wizarding world that decided to fight against enslavement is Hermione who founded S.P.E.W., an organization for the freedom of the House Elves. Hermione as a responsible student, after seeing how the House Elves

⁶³ p. 8, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*

were treated by their masters, studied all the literature on this issue and eventually found a way of how to free them. The House Elves can be freed when their master gives them a piece of his/her clothing. Consequently, Hermione started knitting socks and sneaking to the Elves. Finally two elves were freed, Dobby and Winky. This was a very courageous act because it is always dangerous when the society is not ready for the change.

Since these remarks and examples are a consistent theme in both the series, it can be assumed that the message they carry was included in the books on purpose, although Baum has never stated so explicitly.

When reading in between the lines it can be seen that Baum advises the people that the best way to live is to live together and be tolerant. He does this mainly by the means of showing that this is possible in the land of Oz. Dorothy herself says: "you let us alone and we'll let you alone."⁶⁴ On the contrary, Rowling uses a world that is very intolerant to other races and that this has to be eliminated not only from the actions but also from the minds of people.

⁶⁴ Patchwork Girl of Oz

VII.III. Politics

Another reason why the Oz books were banned because the political system promoted in them is very similar to communism and during the time when President Carter was in office they were considered unacceptable. Baum created an American utopia, where everybody lives happily, there is no disease, illness, death and no poverty and all the wealth is divided by the rightful ruler Ozma. All the people have their time divided into work and play equally and what is important, they all like to work. They actually do not even make such a distinction, because work is play for them. There are no poor people because there is no need for them. All the goods are distributed according to one's needs and if the supplies run out, Ozma's storehouses are opened to everyone and they are refilled later. The people in the Emerald City live in great harmony with nature and technology. This means that animals and machines are elevated onto the level of humans and they all live together. Harmony with nature is so balanced that it even rains on request in the Land of Oz. This way of thinking is very close to the one of a communist who thought that they can manipulate with the whole Earth, not only the people but all the factors that influence living on the planet. The utopian world that Baum created was not possible to survive in the society and thus, when the books were revised, the reason for banning them was not an issue anymore.

Although Baum did not write the books as a political satire, the ideas embedded in his works prove that Baum had some kind of political opinion and when aunt Em and uncle Henry decide to leave the United States for the Land of Oz Baum left the readers a clear message that the US are not as good a country as it may seem.

Rowling, on the contrary created a very similar world and the political system is very similar to the one from the real world and because it is not very important for the story, we do not even know if the Queen of England is also the Queen of the English wizards. The most important institution that is described in the books and seems to be of the highest ranked one is the Ministry of Magic. There were no reasons why the Harry Potter series should be questioned on the ground of the political beliefs. However, the Oz books project quite a high number of clues how the world should be organized according to Baum's beliefs, and thus the interest is understandable.

VII.IV. Other problems

In addition, the Oz books had to face another problem besides those mentioned here. Since the fantasy genre was a new feature at Baum's time, people had problems accepting it and therefore the books were in some places taken from the libraries and banned. The explanations for this were that fantasy is bad for children and that the stories are not based on real happenings, moreover the standards that are presented in the books are not suitable for children.

VIII. Possible reasons for the great success

There are many similarities that can be found throughout the series and since both were exceptionally successful, these similarities can be seen as the factors of success.

The first similarity that is to be found lies in the main characters - they are both children. Children obviously prefer reading about children as opposed to reading about adults and, therefore, the choice of the main character is very important. The similarity in the characters is not only the fact that they are both children but that they are orphans. The idea of a lonely child becoming happy and finding friends is very appealing to children. Although Baum decided to use a girl character and Rowling's main character is a boy, they share similar qualities that are appreciated by children, because they like to read about other children who are forced by circumstances to undergo many adventures and in the end win against evil.

Secondly, the fantasy genre in general is usually very popular with children because they like to be taken on journeys into fantasy worlds and they love discovering them. Moreover, the fantasy genre is fairy-tale like carrying most of fairy tale features, and thus the success of such a genre with children is natural, unless the writer pushes the invention of the fantasy worlds into a very difficult level that is hard to imagine. This means that the fantasy worlds created for children should follow certain rules so that the children reading the books do not get lost in the world that is totally new for them. And since both Rowling and Baum created fantasy worlds that are in some ways similar to our world, children do not get confused. For example time in their fantasy world flows at the same rate as it does in the "common" world; the geography is either the same or detailed maps are provided and thus it is easier for children to imagine the surroundings in which the stories take place; and what is more, the sense of reality is made stronger by the creation of detailed social and political environment that has its own customs and history. Furthermore, the detail with which Baum provides the readers establishes a strong sense of reality, for example the Land of Oz has a population of more than half million inhabitants and the Emerald City itself has 57.318 inhabitants who live in 9.654 buildings.

Thirdly, children like perfect details and both the books provide them and in case there are minor inconsistencies, they have the possibility to discover them and prove for themselves that they are careful and clever readers.

To conclude, children like solving mysteries and they like journeys and adventures in general, and thus the fantasy genre appeals to children a lot. It on the one hand stimulates their imagination and that way there is enough room for creative changes done by children themselves and on the other hand it simultaneously allows the child to project himself/herself into the story and personify with it.

Another thing that may appeal to children is the fact that in both the series they are not actually taught anything and they are given choices. Both the authors have chosen a great way to teach the children how to make good choices. Children are given examples of both good and bad choices and it is up to them to decide what is the best way to live. Neither of the authors mentors and/or tells the children that they should behave in a certain manner as is the only possibility of how to live. Rowling has even chosen a main character who is gradually developing and there are hints that he can be possibly the one who will have to make the choice himself and thus children make the choice together with Harry. All in all, the choices that children should make in their life are only implied and there are several clues that show the right path, and so neither of the authors is in the position of a teacher.

Next to the fact that children do not like to be mentored, lies the idea of good fighting against evil. This is the basic problem that children face in everyday life and in general, they like this issue to be brought up in the stories they read because it is the main issue they deal with. Why do children like to play games in which they are divided into two groups that fight each other and nobody wants to be in the one that is considered to be the evil one? It is simple, children are brought up in an environment where good has to win and it is in the nature of children that they do not like losing. In Baum's series, good has always conquered other evil and thus children were more than satisfied. Children generally like happy endings and happy endings as such are the basis for success of the books. However, the readers of the Harry Potter series still have to wait for their happy ending and they are kept in suspense which is another factor that is important when writing a successful book for children.

Rowling has mastered the art of keeping the readers in suspense and it is more than probable that she will keep the readers in suspense until the last pages of the last announced Harry Potter book. This of course, means that the writer has to be very careful about the clues he/she gives throughout the series and never give the outcome away. It is evident that Rowling's series is based on this suspense, while Baum's books is a series in

the concept of having one protagonist in certain surroundings and telling many possible stories about the character, but each of the books has a closed plotline that is solved at the end of the book and does not continue in the following one. On the one hand, there is Baum who has written a series of closed stories and, on the other hand, there is Rowling who is writing a series in which the final book will probably give all the answers to the questions. From this point of view it can be assumed that for children the idea of having one character whom they learn to love and who is forced to solve many mysteries is appealing and it is not very important if there are many different stories in the series or one prominent story theme that is included in all the books.

Another important aspect which is important when writing a successful book for children is plenty of action that is in the stories presented mainly by dialogues and by the choice of short sentences that improve the idea of the action taking a quick path. Both the authors used this kind of language and what is more, they also used lexis that is suitable for children, and thus, easier to understand. Baum's books stay on the same level when syntax and lexis are considered while Rowling's books get more difficult in these aspects with every year Harry gets older. This helps the author to keep the same audience because the character grows with them. Since both the authors used language with lots of dialogues, short sentences, and perfectly described all the actions that take place, one of the conditions for success with children was fulfilled.

Moreover, the language that both the authors use is not only suitable for children but it is also very interesting from the aspect of newly coined words. These are for example many proper names that the authors create with a great sense of describing the nature of the character by the name itself, such as Voldemort, Crookshanks, Miss Cuttenclip, Tin Woodman and others. Not only characters, but also places are given names that define their nature, namely Hogwarts, Bunnyburry, The Emerald City and Hogsmeade.

From all these points, it is evident that both the authors created series that are based on very similar rules and when combined with their mastery in writing, the success of the series was inevitable.

IX. Summary in Czech

V této práci jsem se pokusila z několika aspektů srovnat dvě série knih pro děti. Těmito aspekty jsou motivace autorů k napsání mnohodílných sérií, postavy, časoprostor, možné problematické oblasti při hodnocení knih a nakonec možné důvody, proč byly obě série tolik úspěšné.

Motivace obou autorů, která je vedla k napsání dalších pokračování první velmi úspěšné knihy, byla velice odlišná. Zatímco Baum měl v plánu napsat pouze jednu knihu o Zemi Oz, J. K. Rowling měla již od prvního okamžiku, kdy si vytvořila postavu Harry Pottera, v mysli několik dalších pokračování jeho příběhu. Rozhodnutí napsat další pokračování příběhů o Zemi Oz vnukly Baumovi děti, které mu psaly mnoho dopisů, ve kterých ho prosily o další a další knížky s jejich oblíbenými hrdiny. Z důvodu, že Baum nechtěl původně psát další pokračování knihy *Čaroděj ze Země Oz*, nacházíme mnoho nesrovnalostí v průběhu sérií. Tyto nesrovnalosti nejsou ale na překážku, neboť knihy na sebe striktně nenavazují a je možno je číst i v jiné posloupnosti, než ve které byly napsány. V případě, že by se nějaké veliké nesrovnalosti vyskytovaly v knihách J. K. Rowling, knihy by přestaly být konzistentní a celý syžet, na kterém jsou založeny by pozbyl smyslu.

Dalším, velice zajímavým aspektem, podle kterého mohou být knihy Bauma a J. K. Rowling srovnávány, jsou postavy, které si autoři vybrali pro své knihy. Zatímco si Baum za svou hlavní postavu vybral Dorotku, která je popsána jako typické generické dítě, které se nevyvíjí, Rowling si vybrala chlapce Harryho, který v průběhu sérií roste a dále se vyvíjí. Tento výběr se dále ukázal jako určující pro další charakterizaci postav, jelikož Dorotka je postava statická a plochá a Harry postava dynamická a plastická. Tento způsob charakterizace se i nadále odráží i v charakterizaci dalších postav. Přestože jsou obě hlavní postavy vytvořeny odlišnými způsoby, jsou si z jistých hledisek velice podobné.

Vedlejší postavy, které utvářejí okolní svět, ve kterém hlavní postavy žijí, lze rozdělit do několika skupin. První skupinou je rodina, která utváří Dorotky a Harryho pohled na svět a ovlivňuje jejich další život. Dorotka i Harry jsou sirotci, ale žijí v naprosto rozdílných prostředích. Zatímco Harryho opatrovníci ho nesnášejí a život s Harrym je pro ně utrpením, Dorotku její strýček s tetou mají velice rádi a Dorotka je vychovávána jako jejich vlastní dítě.

Druhou velkou skupinou, do které spadá samozřejmě i rodina, ale z důvodů přehlednosti byla zařazena samostatně, jsou další „lidské“ postavy. Uvozovky jsou zde použity proto, že Baum všechny své postavy postavil na stejnou úroveň jako lidi. Baumovo rozdělení se liší tím, že zvířata a oživé předměty myslí, vyjadřují se a žijí stejně jako lidé, jsou zde pojati jako jiná rasa.

Rowling také rozděluje živé postavy na různé skupiny. Objevuje se zde kategorie zvířat, která má stejné postavení ve fantaskním světě jako v normálním světě, a dále kategorie lidí, kteří jsou rozděleni na dvě základní rasy. Mudlové, čili lidé bez čarodějných schopností jsou jednou rasou, a čarodějové jsou rasou druhou. Mezi některými členy těchto skupin panuje vzájemná nevraživost, která směřuje k válce.

Inspirací pro výběr zvířat je v obou dílech mytologie, vlastní fantazie autorů a příroda sama. Oba autoři s záměrně vybírají zvířata, která mají velice zajímavou symboliku.

Jedním ze základních problémů fantasy literatury je časoprostor fantaskního světa, který autor použije. Podobnosti, které se v obou sériích vyskytují, jsou například výběr času, který plyne stejně jak ve fantaskním, tak i v normálním světě a dále také způsoby cestování z jednoho světa do druhého. Každý z autorů si zvolil odlišný přístup k vytvoření fantaskního světa. Na jedné straně je zde svět Baumův, který se rozhodl že fantaskní svět bude někde v neznámých končinách země, a na druhé straně, se Rowling rozhodla stvořit paralelní fantaskní svět, který geograficky odpovídá normálnímu světu. Tyto dva světy splývají v jeden a tento fakt by mohl být viděn jako jeden z hlavních problémů, které Rowling ve svých knihách řeší.

Každá z analyzovaných sérií vznikala v jiné době, ale problémy, se kterými se autoři potýkali, zůstaly stejné nebo alespoň velice podobné. Obě série byly v jistém okamžiku svého života viděny jako problematické vzhledem k jejich vzájemnému vztahu s náboženstvím a s náboženskými skupinami, které je odmítaly, neboť je považovaly za špatné pro děti. Oba autoři, přestože každý z pohledu své doby, řeší ve svých dílech problém společného soužití lidí a problém rasismu. To, jak se autoři s tímto tématem vypořádali, je obrazem doby, ve které byly knihy napsány.

Poslední kapitolou je zamyšlení nad aspekty, které se objevují v obou sériích a které mohly být důležité pro úspěch, který oba autoři s knihami měli.

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XI. Attachments

XI.I. Full List of Characters in the Oz Books by L. Frank Baum

Characters that appear in the Oz books, grouped according to book in which they first appear.

The Wizard of Oz

Aunt Em
Bees
Boq
China Clown
China Milkmaid
China Princess
Cowardly Lion
Crows
Dorothy
Gayelette
Gillikins
Glinda
Green Soldier
Guardian of the Gates
Hammerheads
Joker
Kalidah
King of the Beasts
King of the Winged Monkeys
Lame Ozite
Lame Ozite's Wife
Munchkins
Princess of the North
Quadlings
Queen of the Field Mice
Quelala
Scarecrow
Stork
Tin Woodman
Toto
Uncle Henry
Wild People
Wildcat
Winged Monkeys
Winkies
Witch of the East
Witch of the North
Witch of the South
Witch of the West
Wizard of Oz
Wolves

The Marvelous Land of Oz

Army of Glinda the Good
Army of Revolt
Dr. Nikidik
Four-horned Cow
General Jinjur
Griffin
Gump
Jack Pumpkinhead
Jackdaws
Mombi
Mr. H. M. Wogglebug, T.E.
Ozma
Pastoria
Professor Nowitall
Public Educator
Sawhorse
Soldier with Green Whiskers
Tip
Tippetarius
Wogglebug

Ozma of Oz

Army of Oz
Billina
Chief Steward
Emerald Grasshopper
Evanna
Evardo
Evedna
Evella
Evington
Evirene
Evoldo
Evring
Evrob
Evroland
Evrose
Hungry Tiger
Iron Giant
King of Ev
Nanda
Nome King

Nomes
Omby Amby
Pig Whistle
Princes of Ev
Princess Langwidere
Princesses of Ev
Queen of Ev
Roquat
Royal Chamberlain
Smith & Tinker
Speckles
Tiktok
Wheelers
Yellow Chicken

Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz

Bailum & Barney
Bears of Voe
Bill Hugson
Braided Man
Captain General
Cloud Fairies
Diggs
Dragonettes
Eureka
Gargoyles
Green Dragon of Atlantis
Gurgles
Gwig
Ianu and his sister
Imperial Cornet Band of Oz
Jellia Jamb
Jim
Man with the Star
Mangaboos
Old Prickly
Overman-Anu
Piglets
Pinhead
Pink Kitten
Prince of Mangaboo
Princess of Mangaboo
Public Accuser
Royal Court Band
Zeb
Zebediah

The Road to Oz

Allegro da Capo
Blue Bearskin Rug
Button-Bright

Candyman
Chick the Cherub
Dyna
Fox Captain
Fox Soldiers
Head Booleywag
Hoofist
Incubator Baby
John Dough
Johnny Dooit
King Bud
King Dough
King Dox
King Kik-a-bray
King Renard the IV
Knooks
Madam de Fayke
Musicker
Para Bruin
Polly
Polychrome
Princess Fluff
Queen of Merryland
Queen of the Scoodlers
Queen Zixi
Regina Scoodla
Ryls
Santa Claus
Scoodlers
Shaggy Man
Tin Band
Tin Orchestra

The Emerald City of Oz

Army of Nomes
Aunt Sally Lunn
Blinkem
Blug
Bodyguard of Royal Pikemen
Bristle
Browns
Bunbury Breakfast Band
C. Bunn
Captain Dipp
Captain of the Paper Soldiers
Chief Counselor
Chief of the Whimsies
Colender
Cook
Corkscrew
Crab

Crinkle
 Crumpets
 Currant Bunns
 Daniel
 Erbs
 First and Foremost
 Flatiron
 Flutterbudgets
 French Rolls
 Frosted Jumbles
 Fuddles
 General Blug
 Governor of the Royal Storehouses
 Graham Gems
 Grahams
 Grand Gallipoot
 Grandmother Gnit
 Growleywogs
 Guph
 Johnny Cake
 Kaliko
 Kangaroo
 Keeper of the Wicket
 King Kleaver
 King of Bunnybury
 King of Utensia
 Larry
 Lord High Chigglewitz
 Miss Cuttenclip
 Muffin
 Owl Man
 Paper Soldiers
 Paprica
 Parker H. Rolls
 Phanfasms
 Pop Over
 Prince Karver
 Prince of Utensia
 Raisin Bunns
 Rigmaroles
 Royal Band of Bunnybury
 Royal Jugglers
 Royal Keeper of the Jewels
 Royal Mender of the Stockings
 Salt Rising Biscuits
 Scarlet Alligator
 Seven-headed Dogs
 Sifter
 Soda Biscuits
 Spanish Bunns

Spoon Brigade
 Sugar Bunns
 Ten-quart Kettle
 Whimsies
 Whiskered Friskers
 Whites
 Winsome Waggish Warblers
 Zebra

The Patchwork Girl of Oz

Angeline
 Bungle
 Chiss
 Crooked Magician
 Diksey Horner
 Dr. Pipt
 Foolish Owl
 Glass Cat
 Hip Hopper
 Hoppers
 Horners
 Jak Horner
 Lazy Quadling
 Margolotte
 Mr. Yoop
 Ojo
 Patchwork Girl
 Police Force of Emerald City
 Public Advisor
 Scraps
 Silent One
 Tollydiggle
 Tottenhots
 Unc Nunkie
 Vic
 Victor Columbia Edison
 Wise Donkey
 Woodchopper
 Woozy

Tik-tok of Oz

Ann Soforth
 Army of Oogaboo
 Betsy Bobbin
 Chief Magician
 Clockwork Man
 Daughters of the Rainbow
 Daylight
 Electra
 Erma
 Firelight

Great Jinjin
 Hank
 Hiergargo
 Instrument of Vengeance
 Jo Apple
 Jo Banjo
 Jo Bunn
 Jo Buttons
 Jo Cake
 Jo Candy
 Jo Cheese
 Jo Clock
 Jo Cone
 Jo Egg
 Jo Files
 Jo Ham
 Jo Nails
 Jo Padlocks
 Jo Plum
 Jo Sandwich
 Jo Stockings
 Jo Sundae
 Jol J. Soforth
 King of the Tube
 Long-eared Hearer
 Maidens of Light
 Metal Monarch
 Moonlight
 Moss Rose
 Oogaboos
 Original Dragon
 Ozga
 Pang
 Peculiar Person
 Private Citizen
 Queen of Light
 Quox
 Rain King
 Rak
 Rose Princess
 Royal Gardener of the Rose Kingdom
 Ruggedo
 Salye Soforth
 Starlight
 Sunlight
 Tea Rose
 Tititi-Hoochoo
 Tubekins
 Ugly One
 Wiggy

The Scarecrow of Oz

Blinkie
 Bumpy Man
 Cap'n Bill
 Flipper
 Flock of Birds
 Gloria
 Googly-Goo
 Grasshopper
 Grewl
 King Krewl
 King Kynd
 King Phearse
 Mountain Ear
 Ork
 Pessim the Observer
 Pon
 Royal Consort
 Three Witches
 Trot

Rinkitink in Oz

Army of Regos and Coregos
 Bilbil
 Buzzub
 Choggenmugger
 Garee
 Giant of the Middle Cavern
 Inga
 King Gos
 King Kaliko
 King of Pingaree
 King Rinkitink
 Kitticut
 Klik
 Lookout
 Lord High Chamberlain
 Mermaid Queen
 Mifket
 Nikobob
 Pinherbloo
 Prince Bobo
 Prince of Pingaree
 Queen Cor
 Queen of Pingaree
 Zella

The Lost Princess of Oz

Bluefinch
 Cayke
 Cookie Cook

Corporal Waddle
Czarover of Herku
Ferryman
Frogman
Giants of Herku
Herkus
High Coco-Lorum
King of Bear Center
King of Thi
Lavender Bear
Nellary
Pink Bear
Shepherd
Thistle Eaters
Thists
Ugu
Vig
White Rabbit
Wiljon
Yips

The Tin Woodman of Oz

Bal
Blue Rabbit
Brown Bear
Canary
Captain Fyter
Chopfyt
Dragon Family
Green Monkey
Hip-po-gy-raf
Jaguar
Jinjur
King of the Loons
Ku-Klip
Loons
Mrs. Yoop
Nick Chopper
Nimmie Amee
Panta
Professor Grunter Swyne
Professor of Cabbage Culture and Corn
Perfection
Queen Lurline
Servants of the Tin Woodman
Sky Fairies
Squealina Swyne
Til
Tin Owl
Tin Soldier
Tommy Kwikstep

Woot
Yookoohoo

The Magic of Oz

Arx
Bini Aru
Bru
Chipo
Eagles
Ebu
Gingerbread Man
Gugu
Hawk
Hickory Nut
Hyups
Kiki Aru
Li-Mon-Eag
Lonesome Duck
Loo
Mopsi Aru
Peeker
Rango
Sparrow
Tirrip
Twelve Monkeys
Walnut
Wax Doll

Glinda of Oz

Adepts
Audah
Aujah
Aurah
Council of State
Diamond Swan
Dictator Felo Flathead
Ervic
Flatheads
Golden Pig
Green Crab
Krumbic Witch
Lady Aurex
Magic Oracle
Mist Maidens
Mountaineers
Purple Spiders
Queen Coo-ee-oh
Queen of the Skeezers
Reera the Red
Rescue Expedition
Rora

Skeezers
Su-dic

Supreme Dictator

Table with 2 columns and 15 rows. The text is extremely faint and mostly illegible. The first row contains 'Ravenclaw' and 'McDougal'. Subsequent rows contain names like 'McDougal', 'Padma Patil', 'Lisa Turpin', 'Michael Corner', 'Seamus Goldstein', 'Marty Brocklehurst', 'Felix Fawcett', 'Molly Weasley', 'Sirius Black', 'Remus Lupin', 'Albus Dumbledore', 'Ronald Weasley', and 'Hermione Granger'.

XI.II. Full List of Characters in the Harry Potter Books

Tab. 1. Hogwarts Students

Gryffindors	Ravenclaws	Hufflepuffs	Slytherins
Harry Potter	Morag McDougal/Isabel McDougal	Hannah Abbott	Vaisey
Hermione Granger	Padma Patil	Laura Madley	Warrington
Ron Weasley	Lisa Turpin	Owen Caldwell	Urquhart
Neville Longbottom	Michael Corner	Eleanor Branstone	Graham Pritchard
Dean Thomas	Anthony Goldstein	Cedric Diggory	Terence Higgs
Parvati Patil	Mandy Brocklehurst	Ernie Macmillan	Harper
Seamus Finnigan	Terry Boot	Justin Finch-Fletchley	Derrick
Lavender Brown	Eddie Carmichael	Kevin Whitby	Bole
Fred and George Weasley	Roger Davies	Susan Bones	Adrian Pucey
Leanne (friend of Katie Bell)	Marietta Edgecombe	Rose Zeller	Malcolm Baddock
Kenneth Towler	Marcus Belby	Cadwallader	Montague
Oliver Wood	Penelope Clearwater	Summerby	Marcus Flint
Alicia Spinnet	Cho Chang	Stebbins	Miles Bletchley
Cormac McLaggen	Luna Lovegood	Zacharias Smith	Blaise Zabini

Lee Jordan	Orla Quirke		Theodore Nott
Angelina Johnson	Stewart Ackerley		Draco Malfoy
Katie Bell	Bradley		Daphne Greengrass
Percy Weasley	Chambers		Millicent Bulstrode
Ginny Weasley			Pansy Parkinson
Jack Sloper			Gregory Goyle
Demelza Robins			Vincent Crabbe
Andrew Kirke			
Geoffrey Hooper			
Vicky Frobisher			
Ritchie Coote			
Romilda Vane			
Jimmy Peakes			
Natalie McDonald			
Euan Abercrombie			
Colin and Dennis Creevey			

Hogwarts Students, House Unknown

Moon, Sally-Anne Perks, Derek, Harold Dingle, Emma Dobbs, Patricia Stimpson, Fawcett, Eloise Midgen

Tab. 2. Past Students, Tom Riddle's time

Avery	Rubeus Hagrid	Olive Hornby	Lestrangle
"Moaning Myrtle"	Tom Riddle		

Tab. 3. James Potter's time

Avery	Bertram Aubrey	Bellatrix Black	Sirius Black
Lily Evans	Davey Gudgeon	Rodolphus Lestrangle	Remus Lupin
Peter Pettigrew	James Potter	Evan Rosier	Severus Snape
Wilkes			

Students of other schools

Fleur Delacour (Beauxbatons), Gabrielle Delacour (Beauxbatons), Viktor Krum (Durmstrang), Poliakoff (Durmstrang)

Tab. 4. Professors and Hogwarts employees

Tab. 4.a Hogwarts Headmasters and Headmistresses

Dilys Derwent	Armando Dippet	Albus Dumbledore	Everard
Fortescue	Minerva McGonagall	Phineas Nigellus	Dolores Umbridge

Tab. 4.b Heads of Houses

Filius Flitwick	Minerva McGonagall	Horace Slughorn	Severus Snape
Pomona Sprout			

Tab. 4.c Defence Against the Dark Arts Professors

Professor Quirrell	Gilderoy Lockhart	Remus Lupin	Alastor Moody
Dolores Umbridge	Severus Snape		

Tab. 4. d. Other Hogwarts Professors

Professor Kettleburn	Professor Merrythought	Professor Binns	Firenze
Rubeus Hagrid	Madam Rolanda Hooch	Professor Sinistra	Sibyll Trelawney
Professor Vector	Wilhelmina Grubbly-Plank	Professor Tofty	

Tab. 4. e. Other Hogwarts Employees

Argus Filch	Ogg	Irma Pince	Poppy Pomfrey
Apollyon Pringle	Filius Flitwick	Griselda Marchbanks	

Other schools: Igor Karkaroff, Olympe Maxime

Tab. 5. Ghosts and Poltergeists

Nearly-Headless Nick, Gryffindor	The Bloody Baron, Slytherin	The Fat Friar, Hufflepuff	The Grey Lady, Ravenclaw
Professor Binns	Moaning Myrtle	Sir Patrick Delaney-Podmore	Peeves

Tab. 6. Portraits

Sir Cadogan	Dilys	Derwent Everard Proudfoot	The Fat Lady
Fortescue	Phineas Nigellus	Violet	Albus Dumbledore
Elfrida Cragg	Sirius Black's Mother	Portrait in the Prime Minister's office	

Tab. 7. Order of Phoenix Members

Sturgis Podmore	Amelia Bones	Sirius Black	Dedalus Diggle
Elphias Doge	Aberforth Dumbledore	Albus Dumbledore	Arabella Figg
Mundungus Fletcher	Rubeus Hagrid	Hestia Jones	Remus Lupin
Olympe Maxime	Minerva McGonagall	Alastor Moody	Arthur Weasley
Kingsley Shacklebolt	Nymphadora Tonks	Emmeline Vance	Edgar Bones
Bill Weasley	Charlie Weasley	Molly Weasley	Dorcas Meadows
Peter Pettigrew	Severus Snape	Gideon Prewett	Fabian Prewett
Alice Longbottom	Frank Longbottom	Marlene McKinnon	Lily Potter
Caradoc Dearborn	Benjy Fenwick	James Potter	

Tab. 8. Dark wizards and witches

Lord Voldemort	Alecto	Amicus	Avery
Crabbe Sr.	Antonin Dolohov	Goyle Sr.	Jugson

Bellatrix Lestrangle	Rabastan Lestrangle	Rodolphus Lestrangle	Walden MacNair
Draco Malfoy	Lucius Malfoy	Narcissa Malfoy	Mulciber
Nott Sr.	Peter Pettigrew	Augustus Rookwood	Severus Snape
Travers	Yaxley		

Tab. 9. Dead or Without Soul

Barty Crouch Jr.	Professor Quirrell	Evan Rosier	Wilkes
Gibbon			

Tab. 10. Ministry of Magic Members

Ludo Bagman	Cornelius Fudge	Rufus Scrimgeour	Amelia Bones
Dirk Cresswell	Bob	Broderick Bode	Amos Diggory
Madam Edgecombe	Croaker	Bartemius Crouch, Sr.	Walden Macnair
Cuthbert Mockridge	Mafalda Hopkirk	Bertha Jorkins	Perkins
Newt Scamander	Bob Ogden	Arnold Peasegood	Arthur Weasley
Percy Weasley	Dolores Umbridge	Wilkie Twycross	Gilbert Wimple

Tab. 11. Aurors

Dawlish	Alice Longbottom	Frank Longbottom	Alastor 'Mad-Eye' Moody
Proudfoot	Gawain Robards	Savage	Kingsley Shacklebolt

Nymphadora Tonks	Williamson		
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Tab. 12. Quidditch Players

Moran	Connolly	Aidan Lynch	Mullet
Dimitrov	Quigley	Ryan	Troy
Volkov	Ivanova	Viktor Krum	Levski
Ludo Bagman	Vulchanov	Zograf	Gwenog Jones

Tab. 13. Chocolate Frog Characters

Agrippa	Circe	Cliodna	
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Tab. 14. Hogwarts Founders

Godric Gryffindor	Helga Hufflepuff	Rowena Ravenclaw	Salazar Slytherin
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Tab. 15. Healers

Dilys Derwent	Augustus Pye	Hippocrates Smethwyck	Miriam Strout
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Tab. 16. Other wizards and witches, or characters related to them

Nicholas Flamel	Perenelle Flamel	Urquhart Rackharrow	Wendelin the Weird
Fridwulfa	Alphard Black	Elleadora Black	Fergus

Algie Longbottom	Morfin Gaunt	Merope Gaunt	Marvolo Gaunt
Narcissa Malfoy	Augusta Longbottom	Enid Longbottom	Abraxas Malfoy
Tobias Snape	Araminta Meliflua	Eileen Prince	Tom Riddle Sr
Aberforth Dumbledore	Andromeda Tonks	Ted Tonks	Cassandra Trelawney
Madam Rosmerta	Floean Fortescue	Madam Malkin	Mr Ollivander
Tom, bartender	Borgin	Caractacus Burke	

Tab. 17. Fictional Authors

Gilderoy Lockhart	Newt Scamander		
Kennilworthy Whisp	Bathilda Bagshot	Libatius Borage	Miranda Goshawk
Arsenius Jigger	Wilbert Slinkhard	Phyllida Spore	Emeric Switch
Quentin Trimble	Cassandra Vablatsky	Adalbert Waffling	Eldred Worple

Tab. 18. Miscellaneous Magical Characters

R.A.B.	Doris Crockford	Barnabas Cuffe	Ambrosius Flume
Gladys Gudgeon	Ciceron Harkiss	Madam Marsh	Tiberius Ogden
Ernie Prang	Doris Purkiss	Sanguini	Stan Shunpike
Rita Skeeter	Veronica Smethley	Hepzibah Smith	Willy Widdershins

Tab. 19. Squibs

Arabella Figg	Argus Filch		
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Tab. 20. Muggles

The Dursleys	Dudley Dursley	Marjorie Dursley	Petunia Dursley
Vernon Dursley	Dudley's Gang	Dennis	Gordon
Malcolm	Piers Polkiss		

Tab. 21. Miscellaneous Non Magical Characters

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	Hetty Bayliss	Amy Benson	Dennis Bishop
Frank Bryce	Cecilia	Herbert Chorley	Mrs Cole
Mary Dorkins	Mark Evans	Angus Fleet	Colonel Fubster
Jim McGuffin	Mr and Mrs Granger	Mr and Mrs Mason	Mr Payne
Mr Prentice	The Riddles	Mr and Mrs Roberts	Billy Stubbs
Ted, newsreader on the evening news			

Tab. 22. Elves

Dobby	Hokey	Kreacher	Winky
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Tab. 23. Giants and Half Giants

Fridwulfa	Grawp	Karkus, the Gurg	Golgomath, the new Gurg
Rubeus Hagrid	Olympe Maxime		

Tab. 24. Goblins

Griphook	Ragnok	Uric the Oddball	Emeric the Evil
Elfric the Eager			

Tab. 25. Centaurs

Bane	Firenze	Magorian	Ronan
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Werewolves

Fenrir Greyback	Remus Lupin	Bill Weasley	
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Tab. 26. Pets and Other Magical Creatures

Tab. 26.a. Owls

Errol	Hedwig	Hermes	Pigwidgeon
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Tab. 26. b. Cats

Crookshanks	Mrs Norris	Mr Paws	Snowy
Tibbles	Tufty		

Tab. 26. c. Dogs

Fang	Fluffy	Ripper	
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Tab. 26. d. Other Animals

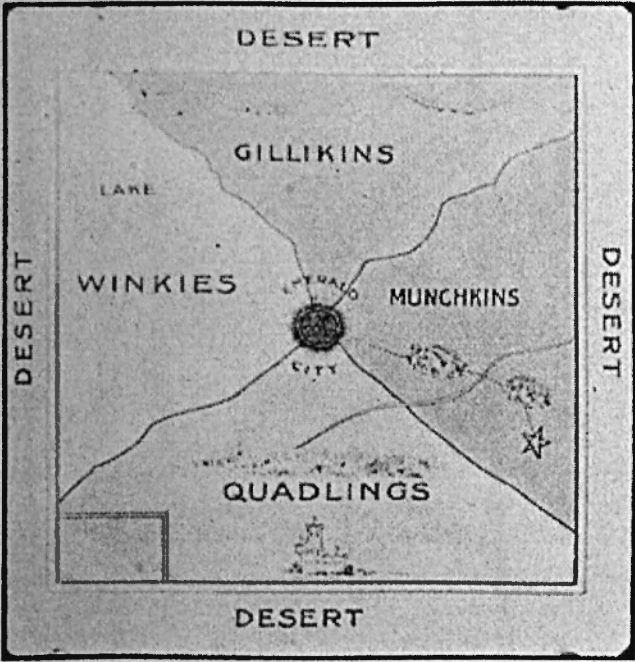
Aragog (Acromantula)	Arnold (purple Pygmy Puff)	Binky (rabbit)	Fawkes (phoenix)
Nagini (snake)	Norbert (baby dragon)	Scabbers (rat)	Trevor (toad)
Witherwings, or Buckbeak (hippogriff)			

Tab. 27. Musical Artists

Stubby Boardman	Celestina Warbeck, singer	The Weird Sisters, a band	
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XI.III. Maps of the Land of Oz

Map 1. The earliest known map of Oz, from the *Fairylogue and Radio-Play*.



Map 2. and 3. The first published maps of Oz and the surrounding countries, as first published in *Tik-Tok of Oz*, © 1914 L. Frank Baum.

